or other Fashionable

country trade, which sers generally, on the ed notes. Prints, new and rich us de Laines and Muslins, Dimitys, Spitalfield, Pongee ands, Sheetings and dies' Gents' and chil-and qualities. Journal Spool Threads. Cotton and Worsted

ta Ribbons : Belt and Cotton and Worsted

other Goods may be

it to their advantage to FACTORY.

March 19.

COMB, Casameres, Vestings, hionable Rendy Made no. Feb. 12. OTICE. cribers is this day by business of the late it, who are duly au-in B. IVES. S. F. DENNET.

ck of the late firm formed a Copart-and Bookselim

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mons. He was a great and a good man. I fully

agree with a remark made to me some years since by Dr. Beecher, that no man in our country has thought more on the subject of theology than Dr. Emmons." Whatever I am worth as a minister, I owe in no small measure to my early acquaint-ance with his writings. From some of his senti-mental must indeed disease. But for a least re-

ments I must indeed dissent. But for clearness

Dr. Spring of N. Y., in a letter to the editor, says, "Though I do not coincide with all that Dr. Emmons has written yet I consider his works

spicuous both in the statements and illustrati

For the Boston Recorder.

CONFESSION OF ERROR.

Boston

Recorder.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1841.

in the washing of water and the renewing of the yo Ghost." The agency of the Spirit in proving this new birth is not analagous to any interest with which we are acquainted. It differs a them not in degree but in kind. It is not the effect produced upon the mind of one in the reasonings of another. It is not a sentation to the will of motives. It is a working the will—a working in which the divine human most mysteriously conspire, so that and human most mysteriously conspire, so that small human most mysteriously conspire, so that while the divine will is the prime root and movement, yet the freedom of the human will is not important the freedom of the human will is not important to the freedom of the human will is not important to the freedom of the human will is not important to the freedom of the human will is not important to the freedom of the human will is not important to the freedom of the human will is not important to the freedom of the human will be not important to the human will be not important to the human will be not important to the freedom of the human will be not important to the human will be library of every denomination. Especially should every young clergyman and every student in theology, possess these volumes. And few heads of 
families, who have the means of providing their 
households with religious reading, can well afford to be without them. Dr. Hawes of Hartford, 
in a letter to Rev. Dr. Ide who is to prepare the 
proposed edition for the press, says, "I am happy 
to hear of your intention to give to the public a 
uniform edition of the works of the late Dr. Emmons. He was a great and a good man. I fully

NO. 15 .-- VOL. XXVI.

ared.

An absurdity and impossibility! exclaims the indel and caviller. A blessed and wonderful ath! exclaims the humble Christian. For in a fact of such a confluence of the divine and huthe fact of such a confluence of the divine and human wills, such a co-working of God and man to the same end, lies the possibility of redemption. Thus, and thus only can we be brought home to God. Thus, and thus only can we be "renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created as." If God could not "work in us to will," we could not be saved. But He can. He does. Who shall say that He who formed the soul cannot renew it? That He who put in motion those first springs of thought and will," cannot guide and direct them?

"Human wisdom," says Bishop Reynolds, " can so order, moderate, and make use of natural mo-tions, that by them artificial effects shall be pro-duced... How much more then, shall the wis-dom of Almighty God be able so to use, incline and order the wills of men, without destroying them or their liberty, as that thereby the kingdom of his Son shall be set up amongst them! So that of his Son shall be set up amongst them! So that by the secret, ineffable, and most sweet operation of the Spirit of grace,—opening the eyes, con-vincing the judgment; persuading the affections, inclining the heart, giving an understanding, quekening and awakening the conscience:—a man shall be swayed unto the obedience of

Christ."

Surely, instead of cavilling at so glorious a truth, we should join in admiring and adoring it? Surely we should exclaim with one voice, a blessed and glorious mystery! Strange, but most delightful truth! God can will in us. He can make us willing in the day of his power! He can sweetly constrain us to love Him. He can save us from the ruin we are madly in love with. He can lead us to desire and seek those things unseen and spiritual for which we have no relish; He can nuicken us who are dead in trespasses and sins; can make us—oh thought almost too great for ut-ternance—partakers of the divine nature, one with the Father and with the Son!

Thus the nature and effects of this change shew us that no other agent than the Spirit of God could

ace it. If the disease had been superficial the oddee it. If the disease had been superical the might have been so. If a change had been quired in the outward acts only, it might have see wrought by outward causes. If the problem do been to make the tree appear to bear fruit, dy, the end might have been answered by tyeing to the branches. But the tree must be made there fruit it must hire; tis roots must strike into pe branches. But the tree must be made fruit, it must live; its roots must strike into rth, and the vital sap must circulate through ey branch. To drop the figure, a change must wrought in the whole current of thought and ling; the very springs of emotion and action In short the will must be rered; the will, that wonderful distinction and rogative of man; rather that which is the man, very core of his spiritual being. For a disad to be born of the Spirit of God because it is that this new and spiritual life is wrought in So that he is now born into another world. the kingdom of God; where he hath God aself, of whom he is born, for his Father, and kingdom of God for his portion and inheri-

t should be observed that the mysteriousnes the fact of regeneration does not in the least af-the sinner's duty in relation to it. He may understand the manner in which the spiritual promised him are to be bestowed, but he is immediate obligation to accept and use As the man with the withered hand attempt stretch it forth at the command of Christ, and a the attempt found new and unthought-of pownto the Lord, in reliance upon the gracious the promised Spirit, and that aid shall not once or twice, in my own way, always with inti-withheld. "Work out your own salvation with and trembling, for it is God who worketh in

rationalism; and that instead of containing the cashed to the close of his public labors, united, properous and happy. While almost all the other towns and parishes had been divided by difference of opinion, Franklin was preserved without the college of the teach of the content of the conte

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS. I have thought it desirable that some general

occasions.

Our first inquiry may be, What necessarily constitute such public services?—It is presumed that all will be ready to answer; The ordining prayer, charge, and right-hand of fellouship. Without these the services are incomplete, and with them, (and laying on of hands, in case of ordination,) nothing more is indispensable. Other prayers, reading of the Scriptures, singing, sermon, and address to the people, do not necessarily belong to the services. These are well, and most of them services. These are well, and most of them services. These are well, and most of them; for I think the reading of the Scriptures and a formal address to the church and people may well be dispensed with. A needless multiplication of parts seems to confuse the mind, and carry it off from the one great purpose; and, somewhore considered, who were once disposed with the publican to them; for I think the reading of the Scriptures and a formal address to the church and people may well be dispensed with. A needless multiplication of parts seems to confuse the mind, and carry it off from the one great purpose; and, somewhore considered in the wave formally united visibly declines, after they have fo ments I must indeed dissent. But for clearness of reasoning, simplicity of style, logical arrangement, general correctness of doctrine, and weight of truth, I hold him in the highest estimation. A better service, it seems to me, could hardly be done for the younger clergy of our day than to engage them to become familiar with the writings of Dr. Emmons, and private Christians could not read and study them without being editied and established inch. read and study them without being edited and established in the truth. I hope you will meet with every encouragement in your good undertaking, and that the fruits of so many years of laborious study of this eminent divine will be widely circulated?"

Di. Lamons has written, yet I consider his works as invaluable, especially to Christian ministers.—
Every thinking, reading man, even though he should differ widely from the views of that great Divine, must derive benefit from a careful study of what he has written." of what he has written."

President Humphrey, with the concurrence of Professors Fiske and Hitchcock, says in a letter to the Editor, "I am extremely glad to learn that you are about to publish the works of Dr. Emmons in an uniform edition. For half a century or more he was a burning and shining light in the church. He brought none but "beaten oil into the sanctuary." Few of the most honored servants of Christ in this country have been better known or more highly esteemed as segmonizers, or the

or more highly esteemed as sermonizers, or the-ological teachers than he was. Without endors-ing all his metaphysical opinions, I am free to say that I have long regarded him with high and undiminished veneration, as an able expounder and defender " of the faith once delivered to the saints;" as decidedly Calvinistic and Evangelical in his doctrinal views, and as pre-eminently per-

of the fundamental truths of the gospel. I should rejoice in the republication and diffusion of the volumes which he gave the public m his life time, and have no doubt that the selections to be made

from his manuscripts, and to go forth under your sanction, will be equally acceptable and useful." Other letters from distinguished men have been received, expressing their earnest desire that such

not fail for want of patronage. By giving this to the public through your columns, Mr. Editor, you may help to make the design of publishing the above known, and thus do an important service to

To the Friends of Education and Religion.
In the year 1837, while I was Editor of the Annals of Education, I received, by communication, a notice of Mr. A. B. Alcott "Conversations on the and his own received him not, but esteemed him as a root out of dry ground without form or come-liness. Men differed about his character, some esteeming him a good man, but most regarding

a notice of Mr. A. B. Alcott "Conversations on the Gospels," which, with a remark, that it was in many respects, a sealed book to me, and an inti-mation that some of its sentiments might perhaps differ from my own, I cheerfully inserted in the Annals. I also noticed the "Conversations," The religion which he taught has now been eighteen hundred years before the world, and we find the same differences of opinion concerning its mations of my dissent from some of its opinions, which is and trembling, for it is God who worketh in yas both to will and to do, of his good pleasure."

For the Basica Recorder.

DR. EMMONS' WORKS.

Mr. Willis,—Having seen a prospectus for the believed by many—and not perhaps without reason—that the work was so noticed as on the whole to do mischief, by giving to it a currency which it did not deserve. Moreover, I spoke with decided approbation of the late be. Eamons, I seend the following remarks for your valuable paper.

After much reflection, I have been compelled to the conclusion, that however excellent may be to the conclusion, that however excellent may be to the conclusion, that however excellent may be to the most distinguished divines of this general intentions of Mr. A., and however you see nothing of the spirit of the Massier in New England. For more than half a country, has a great and happy as that of any other mankind. I consider the work as encouraging the preached to the same people, who remains to the close of his public labors, united, properous and happy. While almost all the other towns and parishes had been divided by different may be could be any more relied on than those of manknod, it contains, in general, but the echoes of the teacher.

I believe with an excellent Christian gentletore of opinion, Franklin was preserved without readily matter in his life. Another will admit his existence, but deny his getter doubts whether such a person ever existed. Another will admit his existence, but deny his divine mission, and regard his religion as a cunningly devised fable. Still another will another will another will admit his existence, but deny his religion as a cunningly devised fable. Still another will another will another will another will another will pretend to reverence the Lord Jesus as a perfectly wise and god man, who had intimate intercourse with the caven, but no just claim to a divine character. Another will statisfy himself that he entertains the tother will and the instance

RELIGIOUS.

| great variety of matter. One volume will be on the Christian Ministry, one on Social and Civil daties, one containing Instruction to the Afflicted, one on Miscellanceas Subjects so arranged as to form a system of Divinity. There has probably been on the Christian Ministry, one one Social and Civil daties, one containing Instruction to the Afflicted, one on Miscellanceas Subjects so arranged as to form a system of Divinity. There has probably been on the object and the most instead of the Miscellanceas Subjects of the most instead of the Miscellance and in the Miscella

has imposed on me an unspeakable obligation, and I consider it my reasonable service to pre-sent my body and spirit as a living sacrifice to him.—Presbyterian.

plan should be adopted in relation to the public services of ordinations and installations, that both ministers and people may know what properly, appropriately belong to the public exercises of such We do not now refer to those whose ardor is We do not now refer to those whose ardor is

describe, but not indispensable.—I say, most of them is the residence of the Servicina of parts seemed to control of the Servicina of the Serv

preogrative of man; rather that which is the man; rather that whic want of that friendliness which once character-ized their greetings. That all this is not only wrong, but cruel, must be manifest to the reflect-ing. The condition of a poor sinner should al-An important question; and reader, it is directed to you personally. As in the sight of God has been revealed from heaven in a character, and for a purpose which none should dare lightly disregard; and yet when he tabernacled in our flesh, he was a stumbling block to the Jew, and foolishness to the Greek. He came to his own, and his own received him not, but esteemed him as a root out of day ground to the contains a sum of the contains of the lamp whose poor sinner should always be regarded with tenderness, and the more sincere should be our sympathy. In this particular case, ministers of the Gospel should make persons in their congregations of this description, the subjects of their urgent prayer, and of their special effort. They should put in requisition all their wisdom, and use the utmost caution in approaching them. They should be understood to the reflect-apartment. The curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young mother gazed on her sleeping child! What a vivid contrast did that their congregations of this description, the subjects of their urgent prayer, and of their special effort. They should put in requisition all their wisdom, and use the utmost caution in approaching them. They should be understood to the reflect-apartment. The curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young mother gazed on her sleeping child! What a vivid contrast did that passed in their congregations of this description, the subjects of their urgent prayer, and of their special effort. They should put in requisition all their wisdom, and use the utmost caution in approaching the apartment. The curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young mother gazed on her sleeping child! What a vivid contrast did that pastent the reflect-apartment. The curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young nother gazed on her sleeping child. What a vivid contrast did that was a reasonable as a root of the curtains of his little bed were drawn aside, and the young nother gazed on her sleeping child. W wisdom, and use the utmost caution in approaching them. They should show such persons that they feel a deep and friendly interest in their welfare, and endeavor to inspire them with confidence. They should gently strive to overcome the drowsy porter echoed through the lofty hall, as with a murmur on his lips, he drew the massy bolts and admitted his thoughtless master. "Four bolts and admitted his thoughtless master." their prejudices, and submit forbearingly to their repulses. Severity of rebuke should be avoided as only tending to confirm them in obduracy, and when their sin, in forsaking their first impressions, is charged home on their consciences, it should, if possible, be done in private. Satan often makes the presence of witnesses an argument for stout-heartedness against admonition. It is a mistake to suppose that persons in this situation are as much at ease as they pretend to be; nay, on the contrary, the exterior air of indifference is often the disguise of a sorrowful heart. Such pified; they would be glad it all Christians would treat them with harshness, that they might con-vert it into an apology for their present neglect;— against kindness, they are not proof, and there is an open avenue by which the language of love may yet reach their heart. Let not their condition be regarded as hopeless; oh, let it not be regarded with scorn, but with tender pity, and with an affection that will suffer much in the attempt to escue them as brands from the burning .- Pres-

"ONE THING THOU LACKEST." and scattered his darkness. He can speak what he knows, and testify what he has seen; and what testimony does he bear? He regards him as the chief among ten thousand, and as altogether lovely; as Creator, King, Redeemer; and when he speaks of him with a full heart, he testifies to the whole world of the excellency of his Lord. "Is it not he who sought me when a stranger, reclaimed me from the degradation and ruin of sin, touched my heart with true penitence, opened my eyes to my danger, and pointed me to his own cross for relief? Did he not whisper peace to my perturbed boson, and subdue the fierceness of an envenomed conscience? When trenabling on the verge of hell, did he not pluck me as a brand from the burning? Am I not an heir of salvation by his grace, in the hope of the full rev-

refused to visit the poor and the sick. He, however, lacked one thing. He had wealth, and he
loved it, and hated to subtract from the amount,
even on the most pressing occasions. When he
contributed, he did it gradgingly and inadequately; and the consequence was, that his official
standing in the Church was a stumbling-block to
many, and a matter of ungodly scoffing to others.

Mr. L.—was another individual who professed devotion to the Saviour, and seemed to have
imbibed some of his spirit. His soul was full of
generous feeling, and his hand and purse were al-

generous feeling, and his hand and purse were al-ways promptly tendered to do a benevolent deed. His heart would melt when the love of Christ was the theme of discourse, and never did he seem so happy as when immediately engaged in the ser-vice of the Saviour. Many loved him, but one thing he lacked; his temper was irritable, and often on slight provocation, he was betrayed into an-

ten on slight provocation, he was betrayed into anger, to the disgrace of his profession, and the rum of his usefulness. True he mourned over this besetting sin, but inasmuch as he did not subdue it, it was often asked, can he be a Christian? We remember an amiable couple, who to most observers were not distinguished by any prominent defect of character, and whose piety was seldom doubted, even by the most censerious and

not! She arose, and taking up the lamp whose pale rays alone illuminated the solitary chamber, proceeded with noiseless step to a small inner

bolts and admitted his thoughtless master. "Four o'clock, William, is it not?" and he sprang up the staircase—another moment he is in the cham-

No reproaches met the truant husband, none save those she could not spare him, in her heavy eye and faded cheek-yet these spoke to

"Julia, I have been a wandering husband."
"But you are come now, Charles, and all i

And all was well, for, from that hour, Charles Danvers became an altered man. Had his wife met him with frowns and sullen tears, he had become a hardened libertine; but her affectionate caresses, the joy that danced in her sunken eye, the hectic flush that lit up her pallid cheek at his approach, were arguments he could not withstand.

Married in early life, while he felt all the ardor. but not the esteem of love; possessed of a splen-did fortune, and having hitherto had the entire command of his own pleasures, Danvers fell into that common error of newly married men—the dread of being controlled. In vain did his pa-rents, who beheld with sorrow the reproaches and misery he was heaping up for himself in after life, remonstrate; Charles Danvers turned a deaf

WHOLE NO. 1319.

Ten years have passed since that solitary midnight, when the young matron bent in tears over her sleeping boy. Behold her now! Still in the pride of womanhood, surrounded by their cherub faces, who are listening ere they go to rest to her sweet voice, as it pours forth to the accompaniment of her harp an evening song of joy and melody; while a manly form is bending over the music page to hide the tears of happiness and triumph that spring from a swelling bosom, as he contemplates the interesting group. Youthful matrons! ye who watch over a wandering, perhaps an erring heart—when a reproach trembles upon your lips towards a truant husband, imitate Julia Danvers, and remember though hymen has chains, like the sword of Harmodius, they may be covered with flowers; that unkindness and irritacovered with flowers; that unkindness and irrita-bility do but harden, if not wholly estrange the heart—while on the contrary, patience and gen-tleness of manner (as water dropping on the flinty rock will in time wear it into softness) seldom fail to reclaim to happiness and virtue the Truant Husband.

### FACTS FOR SUNDAY TRAVELLERS.

A correspondent furnishes the following facts and vanches for their entire correctness. They

A correspondent furnishes the following facts and vouches for their entire correctness. They are worthy of being considered by those who, on slight grounds, will persuade themselves that it is proper to travel on the Sabbath.

In the autumn of 1836 a minister of the gospel from one of the New England States, started on a journey to Michigan. taking the usual route through the western canal, lakes, &c. At Utica, he took passage on board a packet for Buffalo. He had as fellow passengers, besides others, some 10 or 12 pious, and probably at home, Sabbath keeping individuals from Conn. and Mass. As the Sabbath approached, the party were drawing near to Rochester. The question very naturally arose among them, who were going to stop till Monday—various feelings were expressed. One remarked that he did not allow himself to travel on the Sabbath, but his business was very urgent. Another said he always intended to stop on the Sabbath when travelling—but he had engaged to be at such a place by such a time, and he could not fulfil his family reculingly streaming and an analysis of the page of the page of the page of the place of the page of the place has the page of the pag such a place by such a time, and he could not ful-fil his engagement if he stopped; a third had left his family peculiarly situated and must be at home by such a time; he did not see how he could stop. The most of the party however, were in suspense, whether to proceed or obey the command of God, and stop till Monday. Matters remained in this state, till at length the time arrived which was to test the question. The boat arrived at Rochester, about 8 in the evening. The stop was short, and the decision must be quickly made; as the boat was unmoored, and ready to depart, the above named minister and one young man from Conn. named minister and one young man from Conn.
were the only individuals that left her. The others
found or thought they found their business so presnamed minister and one young man from Connwere the only individuals that left her. The others found or thought they found their business so pressing, that they could not stop till the Sabbath was ended. They accordingly took their departure, expecting no doubt that they would gain a day by travelling on the Sabbath. But the result clearly proved that "It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." On Monday morning these two individuals who had kept the Sabbath at Rochester took another packet, and started on their journey, expecting that their companions whom they had left on Saturday evening, were one day in advance, and that they should not see them again.—On Monday evening they arrived at Buffalo, and on Tuesday morning took a steamer for Detroit. When they arrived at Dunkirk, they found one of the large steamboats of the lake nearly immersed in the water. She had left Buffalo on Monday—soon after a leakage was discovered, and every effort to stop it proved unsuccessful. The unruly waters began to find their way through the crevices, and take possession of the cabin. In this situation she arrived in Dunkirk harbor, while the lives of those who were on board were in imminent peril. Here she soon sunk in shallow water, leaving her deck and upper rigging only visible above the surface. This vessel bore the pious Sabbath breakers who had left Rochester on Saturday evening. Providence had interfered and arrested them in their progress. They travelled on Sabbath breakers who had left Rochester on Sat-urday evening. Providence had interfered and ar-rested them in their progress. They travelled on the Sabbath, but they were forced to keep Mon-day. On Tuesday morning, the minister and the young man who had stopped to keep the Sabbath, overtook them. They again embarked, and from Dunkirk the party proceeded up the lake in the same boat.

Dunkirk the party proceeded up the lake in the same boat.

This same minister having accomplished his business in Michigan, started on his return home. On the second day, he fell in company with two Baptist brethren likewise ministers of the gospel, with whom he had a partial acquaintance. They pursued their journey together for a day or two as much as their different modes of travelling would permit; at length, the Sabbath drew on; accordingly the two Baptist brethren put up at Ann Arbor, about the middle of the afternoon on Saturbor, about the middle of the afternoon on Satur-day intending not to leave, till Monday morning. The other minister proceeded a few miles farther and stopped at a pub intended to spend the Sabbath. But here he found every thing uncongenial to his purpose. The every thing uncongenial to his purpose. The western country and especially Michigan, at this time was filled with men of all characters who was filled to overflowing; and the Sabbath was like any other day of the week. Here this minister of the gospel was throw into circumstances of temptation. He had left his family at home in deep distress, and his long absence rendered him anxious to press onward. He forgot the salutary lesson he had received two or three weeks before on the subject of keeping the Sabbath. He left the tavern in the morning, and pursued his course; after a hard "Sabhath day's journey" he arrived at Detroit in the evening thoroughly drenched with rain, and what was still heavier to be borne, oppressed with a guilty conscience, which all day long had been ill at case. But here again the Lord interfered to show that nothing is gained by breaking the Sabbath. This minister made arbreaking the Sabbath. This minister made arrangements to pursue his journey through the lake on Monday, but no suitable boat could be found that left Detroit on that day. Thus as in the other case this minister who had travelled on the Sabbath was compelled to stop on Monday. On Monday evening the Baptist brethren who had kept the Sabbath at Ann Arbor arrived. On Tuesday morning the three ministers were found on board the same boat pursuing their course down the lake together. Here they conversed upon these striking and interesting facts, and had occathese striking and interesting facts, and had occa ion to praise God who had so clearly shown that it is even for the temporal interest of men to keep the Sabbath.

In the autumn of 1837 this same minister of the gospel removed with his family to the state of Michigan. At the commencement of his journey which was by land, he resolved that the Sabbath under no circumstances should be encroached upon during his progress. His course lay through Canada from Lewistown to Detroit. At this time this thoroughfare through the "Queen's dominions" was full of emigrants, all "wending their way to their different locations in the far west"—all were intent to make what progress they could on their long and toilsome journey. For two or three days at the close of the week, this minister had for fel-low travellers some four or five families from Western New York and Pennsylvania who kept in the neighborhood of each other for nearly an hun-dred miles. When the Sabbath arrived the minister and his family stopped at a private house, and during the day attended meeting with the Methodists. The other families were in such a hurry to see the end of their journey, that they

not afford the time to stop. On Monday morning minister started with his horses, his family himself greatly recruited by the rest of the shath. His fellow travellers were now "a Sabbath day's journey" ahead, which could not be less than 20 or 25 miles, and he expected to see no more. On Thursday of the same week, however, he overtook them trudging along, "with slow and solemn step." On enquiring how they got along, they complained that they were wea-ried, that the travelling was bad, and their horses were so tuckered out, that they feared they would never stand the journey through. The minister never stand the journey through. The minister whipped up, drove by them, and when another day of rest returned, these Sabbath travelling familie were probably half a day's drive in the rear, won-dering why their progress was so slow.—N.Y.Obs.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1841.

SOUTH AMERICA.

[From our Correspondent.]

BUENOS AYRES, DEC. 1, 1840. Dear Sir .- I wrote you last from Monte Video. now address you from this ancient metropolitan city of the Viceroys,-at present the capital of the Argentine confederated Provinces.

After suffering more than two and a half years of blockade, Buenos Avres has recently been again thrown open to commerce. I landed but a few days since in the midst of rejoicings, at the reconciliation of the Government with the French-the consequent withdrawal of the fleet of the latter, and the re-establishment of a free and uninterrupted intercourse with other friendly nations.

The city presented quite a lively appearance u on the occasion, owing to the number of flags di played, and other similar demonstrations of joy Red being the favorite color of the government party, it is exhibited on gala and other days, by every one, in some article of dress, as a sign of fidelity to the administration :- Indeed so far is party spirit hope of relief. carried, that no citizen is considered safe without badge of this sort .- A scarlet ribbon upon every hat bears a motto imprecating death upon the mem

bers of the opposing faction. Governor Rosas, the present energetic Executiv of this province, and the head of his party throughout the Republic, has, by the consent of the people what are termed " Extraordinary Powers,"tain qualifications which render him absolute .- For the safety of his government he has seen fit of late to resort to some severe measures, which have chiefly been directed against the families and friends of the revolutionizing party .- As this may not be the place to relate the excesses which have been committed, it will be sufficient to say, that much blood has been spilled in town by private and by public assassinations, and that by the Governor's decree, the entire inheritances of many enlightened, heretofore rich and respectable families, have been cut off and confiscated.

After one or two weeks of terror and indescribe ble suffering, the city has become tranquil and safe. -The elements of political dissension are not how ever, entirely settled, and there can plainly be discovered in the faces of many of the inhabitants a kind of distrust with regard to the future .- Two opposing armies in the interior are still contending for the mastery, and conflicting reports are daily reaching us of their doings.

The New-Englander, fresh from the home of his youth, filled with that liberty and liberality, which, I think I may justly say, ennobles our country, can hardly conceive it possible that so much civil discord can exist among a people calling itself enlightened and republican. He draws comparisons be tween this and his own land-this people and his own, inquires, and is inquired of by his countrymen, "When will these wars and bickerings cease among the people of South America?" discouraged one is ready to answer, Never; and perhaps, as a proof of the instability of the population, re-counts the number of revolutions and civil wars which have taken place within the last twenty years .- One attributes the constant dissensions to the want of intelligence on the part of the people; another, to the design and ambition of various party leaders :- another, to the direct judgment of the Almighty, for the wrongs committed against the Aborigines; another, to a necessary evil growing out of the anti-republican and unnatural union of a free and independent State, with a corrupt, light-extinguishing foreign church; another says, it is only the effervescence of liberty, a necessary process to purify a corrupt mass, and regrets that during so long a fermentation so many genera-tions must be sacrificed, but cannot tell when the blessings of freedom and stability will be enjoyed.

For my own part, in looking for natural causes, I think parental source and origin are to be consulted as well as present characteristics, and during my leisure moments here on the banks of the majestic River Plate, I have often, in my mind's eve placed side by side the poor, persecuted, but persevering and enlightened Huguenot or Dissenter escaping with difficulty from his father-land, crossing the Atlantic in the little "Mayflower" or one of her consorts, seeking on an inhospitable coast, place to worship Gop,-with the rich, pompous, Roy. al-Chartered adventurer, laden with implements o warfare, accompanied perhaps by a priest as avariself, hastening to the New World in some invincible vessel, to plunder and destroy, to enrich himself still more, and offer up incense at the shrine of Mannon.

The one seeks to perpetuate Truth the other accumulate treasure. The one bears with him as his greatest prize the Book of Books-the Law of his study by day, his pillow by night-his guide in prosperity, his support in adversity, and dying in the wilderness rejoices to leave so rich legacy to his children .- The other cares not for Books, nor Laws of Divine Origin, but marching over the blood and ruins of his fellow men, securer his sordid wish, and dies, leaving his gold-his weapons and his priest. The descendants of one, with the Bible, have become rich, powerful, happy. The golden mines of Peru and Bolivia, without the Bible, have left the descendants of the other, poor, quarrelsome, and unhappy. Can any one doubt this? Some South Ame ican possibly may. should my letter ever come to his knowledge, but let him reflect and examine.

I am sorry to say, that among the comm ple of this country so far as I can learn, the Bible is still unknown, except perhaps from a few vulgar stories which the clergy have fabricated from somof its pages.-The Bible, with God's blessing to give the people its spirit, would certainly politically, and may I not say spiritually regenerate South Yours, &c.

HONOR TO THE DEAD .- A tablet with the following inscription has been erected by the friends of the late Mr. Pearce, in the Circular Road Chapel, Calcutta. "Sacred to the memory of Rev. W U. Pearce, eldest son of the Rev. S. Pearce, A. M. Birmingham ; Founder of the Baptist Mission Press,

Education in India. He possessed an intelligent | hearers. Our advice to all our readers is (not the mind, a correct judgment, a lively imagination, a cheerful disposition, versatility of talent, nobleness of sentiment, tenderness of affection, and energy of action, and employed all for the honor of religion ; he believed in its distinguishing evangelical doctrines, exhibited both in public and private life, all its lovely virtues, and by vigorous co-operation with the good of every name, sought its universal extension, as the best means of promoting the glory of God, and the welfare of men. He was born at Bir mingham the 14th of January, 1794; arrived in India the 26th of August, 1817; and died on the 17th of March, 1840. " Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. ii. 10."

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

es from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, for April, 184 KARENS.

Objections to receiving the Gospel .- " I cannot abandon the religion of my father and mother grandfathers and grandmothers, through successive generations." "If I were not in debt, I would give more attention to the subject, but I am in the power of others, and cannot do as I otherwise would." "The chiefs say your religion is nothing, and I follow them." "I cannot become a Chris tian, for I cannot restrain myself when I become Is not the heart of man the same, the

Progress .- " It is pleasing," says Mr. Mason, "t see truth making its advances though slow, over the objections of the people. When we came here, the people were as wild as the beasts of the forest The few however, that have been around us, have

been subdued remarkably."

Karen character.—One of themselves remarked— The Karens are like a leaf on the stream below when the tide comes in, the leaf is carried up stream, and when the tide turns, the leaf goes down streum The same is the character of all men who for ages have groaned under the yoke of oppression without

Assam.

The Nagas of the hill country, about two days journey from Jaipur, have built a bungalow for Mr. onson, into which he has removed his family. To this he has added a large room of 20 feet square for a school room, and place of worship; the habits of the natives are such that it will require time, skill, and resolution to accustom them to the confinement and occupations of the school room; twenty scholars are now present at once, and Mrs. B. with an assistant, devotes all her time and strength to the school. Mr. B. is preparing several portions of Scripture in the language, and has con preaching and praying in Assamese.

The reasons for prosecuting this Burmah and China: 2. The fact, that the people can Bible Society on the ground that it would have yet adopted no form of religion, but are ready to do so; 3. The tide of commercial enterprise has 4. The people manifest an uncommonly kind and favorable regard to the movement; and 5, numerraised up to forward the plan.

SIAM. the fellowship of the church. The season was it was felt. The little church now numbers more than the company of the Saviour's primitive disciples. Others are inquiring with solicitude. More the "American and Foreign Bible Society," forth a subscription for the school, from funds on the ground, to the amount of \$120. Of this \$36 were given by Prince Chau Fah-a precious encouragement to the missionaries. Some of the Si-amese priests begin to manifest a more decided hosthe truth than heretofore; but this is no discouraging than confirmed apathy.

GREECE. Mr. Love's health continues very feeble, and disables him for a great amount of active labor. Apostolos is an efficient assistant—has been baptized and proves himself to be a man of God. Twelve the Scriptures, and the spirit of inquiry seems greatly on the increase. WEST AFRICA.

West Africa.

Messrs. Fielding and Constantine, who left this country for Africa in Sept. last, maintained religious worship on board ship, as regularly as storms and sea sickness would permit, during a fifty-eight days passage-and the Lord bestowed his blessing. The second mate was made to feel his sinful a wretched condition. Governor Buchanan on their arrival at Monrovia treated them with the utmost kindness, and made them at home at his house .-They say, "We found him to be a pious Christian. as well as an amiable and intelligent man." They purpose remaining at Edina, till they become accli mated, and then proceed up the Niger. The eve afforcement of the mission at Edina, by the addition of two laborers, which will prepare the way for its extension into the mountainous and healthy regions of the interior, inhabited by the Kpese people

Mr. Crocker has been at the station five years. and has seen very little fruit of his labors, so that his heart has often sunk within him. At present his encouragements at his country station are somewhat greater-more people attend meeting, and some effect is visible on the manners and cu toms of the people. Mr. Day, pastor of the church at Edina, has removed to Bexley, six or seven miles distant, where he has established a school of about 30 American and native children.

The Receipts of the Board acknowledged in the present No. amount to \$4,089,35.

# HOME MISSIONS.

"The Home Missionary" for April contains a strong appeal from a Western Man, in behalf of the West, and ought to be read by every man who would learn what the Lord would have him to do, in the matter of his country's regeneration. Two ninute and heart-stirring reports of Revivals in Wisconsin and Michigan, we gave our readers last week. The Pastor's Journal, illustrates the grace of God in the remarkable conversion of a ceptic. Seventeen missionaries of the last year are mentioned as being re-appointed, and thirteen who were not in commission last year. The re-ceipts of the Parent Society were \$1,307,94; of the Western Agency at Geneva, \$1,088,81; of the Central Agency at Utica, \$602,62; of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society for 4 1-2 months \$2,641,63; beside \$100 from the church in Jack-

The present No. closes the thirteenth volume of this highly important publication. We call it highly important, because it is the chief organ of cob, and six to Solomon and the Shulamite. They West, and the parent churches of the East; and ecause it deserves to be relied upon as the most effective and simple-hearted Agent, in the employ of the A. H. M. S. It is an Agent also, that

agent into their houses, and keep it there for frequent consultation, and lend it to their neighbors as occasion may require; for it lives without food. works without wages, and like the ark of God in the house of Obededom, brings down the blessing

### INJURIES DONE TO CHRIST.

The great doctrines involved in the fact of Christ crucified," have been in all ages assailed with bitterness and wrath. It is no new thing under the sun to hear them misrepresented and impugned as irrational, and dishonorable to God; nor to find them "rejected of men" as was their author, and aspersed as the sources of all the divisions that rend the church, and shake the world. Still, they live, and will continue to live, down to the greourning day. Their record is not more indelibly inscribed on the pages of Revelation, than on th tablets of the heart. Nothing can efface it, how uch soever may be done to blot it.

It is not to be expected that religion will revive and the triumphs of the cross be multiplied within the sight and hearing of the "adversaries," without calling forth their hostility, and leading them on contest the ground they have hitherto considered as their own. We weep over their infatuation. We deplore their folly and rashness. They cannot overturn the Rock on which the church is built. It is the Rock of ages. They must either fall on it, and be broken; or, it will fall on them and grind them to powder. We are led to these remarks by a sermon of Rev. Mr. Adams, of this city, just published, in which he deals most faithfully, at once with the truth of God, and those who contend earnestly against it. It is highly seasonable, and prepared in ne lovely spirit and chaste style that so eminently distinguish every production of the author. It may e found at Tappan & Deanett's, 114 Washington street, where will also be found a third edition of Mr. A's. admirable letter to Mr. Gannet, on the Atonement, at the cost of \$5 only, the hundred

### IMMERSED

Our kind brother of the Christian Watchman has been "somewhat surprised and amused" at our use of the term "Immersed" instead of baptised, in our abstract of intelligence from the Baptist Mi sionary Magazine. Perhaps we owe an apology to him and to our readers generally, for substituting the one term for the other, used in the journal from which we abstracted, without giving a formal no menced tice of the change. But we beg to assure him that we intended no disrespect to his den-We were simple enough to suppose, that when the vigor, are-1. The relations held by this country to Baptists had withdrawn as a body from the Amerisanction translations made on the same principles as our own-and when it required that the general begun to roll in this direction, and will never cease; term "baptize" should be translated by the lim ed term "immerse," in the languages of the East. they were of course desirous to ous friends and donors have been unexpectedly ted into our own language. We were not befor aware that they consider "baptize" and "immerse," as synonymous in one respect, viz. as ex-Four Chinese have been received by baptism in- pressing an act; and differing in another respect viz. as expressing the object and meaning of that an interesting one. The presence of the Holy Spir- act. Our error lies in the invincible dulness of Baptists ought to change their name for that of Imed by the circumstanes of the Board, has drawn mersionists, and their whole style of writing on the subject of Baptism. If Raptism is Imme so; if to baptize is to Things ought to be called by their right names Why use an untranslated Greek term to express an act any more than the object of an act, simple English word expresses the whole meaning more than might be expected-and is even less It is not our object to injure the feelings of ou Bantist or Immersionist brethren, by the use offensive to them-far from this; we will always most cheerfully employ terms which they approve and honor, when speaking of them or their and supposed in the simplicity of our hearts that we were doing so, when we substituted immerses or fifteen intelligent Greeks in Corfu are searching for baptized. As it proves we were mistaken, we shall be careful not to offend any more, but leave them to show the consistency of rejecting th terms Baptism and Baptize from their translat into Pagan languages, and demanding their continued use in our own language.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

System of Temporal Retribution, cindicate arious considerations, drawn from Scripture observation. By Rev. Wm. T. Wishart, Minf the Presbyterian church, Shelburne, N., 12mo, Halifax; A. & W. Mackinlay, Bo n; J. B. Dow, 362 Washington street 1841 If there be any who question the doctrine of emporal retribution," in the sense of this author attention to the abundant evidence of it here prefects the heart. They plead earnestly for the reinsented. The doctrine is rather illustrated however than "vindicated" by Mr. W. Indeed it hardly admits of what may strictly be called " vindication -for the consciousness of it exists in every man bosom, and is expressed in a thousand various forms, by different individuals. We have some doubts too, as to the exact propriety of the terr retribution," when applied to men in a state of bation. The term "discipline," is better. True as it is that men's sins commonly find them out is the present world, is it not equally true, that the lead them to repentance? Are not the various instrumentalities, by which men are corrected for their iniquities, here mercifully appointed? And are the merciful appointments of God, acts of re-If so, how will Mr. W. prove, tributive justice? that all the judgments threatened in a future are not merciful appointments-designed to bring the sinner to repentance? It is presumed that he

> JACOB WRESTLING WITH THE ANGEL. Bu Rev. G. Acon Wherstinswith Thir Assel. By Rev. G.
> D. Krummacher. Solomos and Shullamitt, by
> F. W. Krummacher, D. D. pp. 288, 12mo. Translated from the German. New York: John S.
> Taylor. Boston; Crocker & Brewster, Tappan
> & Dennet. 1841.
> Whether these two Krummachers are related to

does not hold to a sentiment like this-but if he

does not, it seems to us that his language is un-

ach other " by blood, or the will of man," is more than we presume to decide; but it is competent for us to say, that they sustain to each other a higher -that of " sons of God." There is a beau tiful simplicity, a soul-touching ardor, and a fascinating vivacity, pervading this whole volume, which will powerfully commend it to the closet companionship of the tender hearted believer. Eleven sermons are devoted to the character of Jaation between the infant churches of the are all designed portraitures of Christian character; and though drawn in a style quite unlike that of Edwards and Bellamy, and according to our views,

their vision, or want of fidelity and skill in their great interest, as the New York Observer assures upon every topic connected with the ma less valuable either because gratuitous) to take this execution. Every where, we see the spirit of Christ-compassionate, meek, bold, active and selfsacrificing; but yet, there is a deficiency of discrimination-a want of definiteness in their views of faith, or, what is not even quite so good as that-a leaning toward the peculiarities of Hervey, Hawke, and others of the same English school.

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MUSICAL REPORTER. No. 3. Saxton & Pierce, No. 133 1-2 Washington st. Boston.
The leading articles in this No. of a deservedly popular Musical periodical are—" Auber"—" Lan-guage of Music"—" Choir Music"—" Elementary Musical instruction"-" Properties of Music "Concerts." Among these are interspersed several shorter articles of more or less value, forming a pleasant variety, adapted to the tastes of different readers. Eight pages are devoted to musical com-The work is published in fine style, and will probably secure an extensive patronage.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. Semi Monthly. Vol. 2. No. 3. N. Springfield, Vt. B. Brierly, Edi-tor and Proprietor. March 1, 1841. pp. 16. 8co.

Having already noticed this work, it is needless to say more of it-than, that it contains much valuable instruction on all-important topics-more perhaps than can be found in most periodicals of the day, made up of original communications. Our impression is, that it will interest the aged Christian more than the young—that is, if his eye be no "dim"-for the type is small, and for some reason less distinct than it ought to be. The size of it favors the subscriber rather than the Editor however as it gives him a great amount of matter in a small

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY .- The tenth No. of the second series of this invaluable Quarterly has been issued. Nor is it going beyond the Simple truth to say, that with advancing years it exhibits increasing thought and beauty. It is forming a noble monu ment to the prevailing spirit of religious literature in our country, and drawing forth an amount of consecrated talent, that otherwise would be in danger of perpetual concealment, to the injury of the best interests of the American Zion.

The contents of this No., are 1. The studies of College. 2. The A Priori argument for the Being of a God; by Prof. L. P. Hickok, Western Reserve Coll. 3. The Agony in Gethsemane; by Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D. York, Pa. 4. Preachers and Preaching; by Prof. H. T. Tappan, New-York, 5. The Bible and its Literature; by Rev E. Robinson, D. D., Theol. Sem. New-York. 6. Remarks on the literary and ecclesiastical condition of Scotland. 7. The principle of emulation as stimulus to academical study; by Pres. Lord, of Dartmouth Coll. 8. Examination of the doctrine of Perfection, as held by Rev. A. Mahan and others. (concluded) by Rev. Prof. Woods, Andover. 9 Review of Dr. Nordheimer's Critical Grammar of the Hebrew language, by Prof. Tayler Lewis, New-York University. 10. The intermediate place, by Rev. Dr. Pond, Bangor. 11. Review of Up ham's Mental Philosophy. 12. Critical Notices .-13. Literary Intelligence.

It is gratifying to learn that a work of so much nerit-learned, philosophical, calm and dignified, has become established in the favor of the Christian community, and acquired a character that promises to our comprehension-if indeed, we be in error. To secure its permanency and remunerate its laboriou us it appears clear, that on the assumed principle of editors. Like the gospel of God our Saviour, by may it run, have free course and be glorified

THE YALE LITERARY MANAZINE.-This sweet of youthful promise, expands as the seasons roll on, and pours new fragrance upon the spirits of its readers. The fifth No. contains articles entitled, " Egypt three thousand years ago," "Lines to the memory of -," "Cowper"-" The Past""Pontiac, the Ottawa," - "Stanzas" - "Poetic fiction" -" Lamartine "-" Adventures in the Creek Campaign." Youthful efforts like some of these, give surance that the coming generation, on the bustling stage of life, will not fall behind the most distinguished of those, whose literary labors do honor he passing age.

ITEMS.
BENGAL ACXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The nual meeting of this Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in Calcutta, Nov. 20, and the Report read by Rev. Mr. Boaz. The health and lives of all the brethren in Calcutta have been mercifully preserved through the year. The number of native converts and catechumens has steadily increased; also the number of scholars, especially in the " Christian Institution." The orphan schools at all the stations furnish a highly hopeful branch of labor, and will doubtless prove nurseries for Christ. Persecution has been endured by some of the brethren for righteousness' sake, but with Christian patience and resignation. The lapses have such as to call for devout thanksgiving to God. boasts loudly that she is "one and indivisible,") The London Society has, in Northern India 14 Eu- that they cannot worship together-the Jesuits and ropean missionaries, and one East Indian; 12 native preachers and catechists: 25 heathen Sirkars and Pundits; 6 native churches; 1000 communieants and enquirers; 30 schools; 3000 scholars; 4 orphan establishments, and 3 infant schools.

HINDOSTANEE NEW TESTAMENT.-A new edition of the New Testament in Hindostance has just been issued, consisting of 540 small duodecimo pages—a more compact form than it has ever appeared in before in this popular language. 3000 copies of the entire Testament have been struck off, beside 1000 copies of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. The missionaries who have performed this labor, gratefully acknowledge the generous aid they have received from their friends.

THE PAWNESS.-The Pawnee Indians number 6,244-but are entirely unimproved-dress exclusively in skins-manufacture no cloths, and have no agricultural implements. Singular as it is, they are said to be entirely free from the deleterious ef fects of intoxicating liquors. Their religious services are generally connected with animal gratification. They are extremely superstitious, and give ready credence to the impositions of jugglers. Their women perform all the labor of raising vegetables, dressing skins for tents and robes, building houses, preparing food-in short, they do every thing, but kill the buffalo. Prospects of usefulness among them are encouraging, as they know little of intoxicating liquors or papal mummeries. The A. B. C. F. M. have a mission among them, which needs a reinforcement of laborers.

At the annual Foreign Missionary Society meet ing of New York and Brooklyn a week or two since, Rev. Wm. Adams read the Secretary's Report, and W. W. Chester, Esq. the Treasurer's report; after which Rev. Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. gave an address ou the subject of the education of a native ministry among the heathen; and he was followed by Rev iess faithful to the original in some points, yet in Mr. Meigs from Ceylon, Rev. Mr. Bingham from the main they are correct; and even their defects the Sandwich Islands, and Dr. Grant from the No-

The New Yorker, a secular paper, conducted with much intellectual force, gives its influence to sustain an enlightened public sentiment, condemning the play house as a source of moral desolation, and encouraging the introduction of the rational and profitable entertainment of Lyceums, for the benefit of the people.

A series of Temperance meetings was held in New York, week before last, sumerously attended, and addressed with great effect by four reformed inebriates from Balt

Ten or twelve foreign missionaries, now tempo rarily in this country, met a week or two since, with others of their Christian brethrea, at the house of W. W. Chester, New York, for prayer and conference with Rev. Eli Smith and his wife previous to their departure for Syria. The evening was delightfully and profitably spent in calling upon God, and in the interchange of the sentiments of Christian and fraternal affection.

In the Province of New Brunswick, there are 270 places of public worship; of these 61 are Episcopal, by the subscriptions and donations of the libe 32 Presbyterian, 44 Methodist, 61 Baptist, 51 Roman Catholic, 21 other denominations.

Auxiliary Missionary Societies have been formed the last year on Raratonga, a South sea island, in Pilgrimages," has been written in Bengaliee vers the villages of Avarua, Aratonga, &c., whose contributions promise at no distant time to form no inconsiderable item in the financial report of the London Miss. Society.

A glorious work of God has refreshed the heart of the Missionary at Tukuila. Large numbers who were but lately unconcerned, immoral, and vicious, have been brought under deep concern-have co pletely abandoned their former practices, and beome meek and humble followers of Christ. The work commenced the same evening at two villages ten miles distant from each other, and since that ime has been gradually extending, till it has reached most of the settlements on the island, and includes all descriptions and ranks of people, high and low, old and young, blind and lame, the coman Orator; by Prof. S. G. Brown, Dartmouth paratively virtuous and the most wicked. Nearly all had previously been fully instructed in the doctrines of the gospel.

> In consequence of the extinction of slavery i the West Indies, sugar Factories are springing up in every direction in the East Indies, and the ports there the last year, are expected to equal onefifth of the native home consumption of sugar.

# ITEMS.-From the Friend of India.

PIRIT OF THE MILD HINDOOS .- Some of the Hindoos are endeavoring to re-establish the persecuting tenets of the Hindoo Shaster, as the law of British India, and punish with the deprivation of all his property, ancestral or self-acquired, any man who av conscientiously forsake the Hindoo religion. The aim is, to prevent the spread of Christianity, nd render abortive the labors of Christian missions! Who art thou, O great mountain ! before Zerub. babel thou shall become a plain !" Such efforts will vail as little as did those a few years since to revive the rite of female immolation. The Christianzation of India has commenced, nor can it be stayed by human energy or intrigue.

Babo Raj Krishna Dey, a young man, has reently died-one of the brightest ornaments of the Medical College-a man of science, and of so much feeling, as to have repudiated those doctrines of his faith, by which humanity is outraged. death approached, he expressed the strongest wish that his infant widow-a child of eleven years of age-should be given again in marriage, instead of being doomed to celibacy, or dangerous exposure The wish was vain, unless the widow should renounce Hindooism. But it reflects great onor on him, and shows that the increase of science in India is generating among the youth of Bengal, impatience of the absurdities and inhumani Hindooism. "The system must fall at length by its own weight."

Within the last three years, the Natives of the Western Provinces of India, under British control, have expended more than two lakks and a half of Rupees, or \$110,000 in the erection of temples, and other buildings giving permanency to idolatry dependently of sums ten-fold larger, expended in tivals. This far exceeds all the sums expended annually by all Christian societies, to introduce among them the pure light of divine truth.

More than half the districts in Bengal, and the Western provinces, are without a single Christian Missionary still, though forty-seven years have

The Roman Catholics have three commodique places of worship in Calcutta, but are so divided the common Catholics-and the soldiers have applied to Government, to build a new chapel for em in Fort William

The Medical College at Calcutta is advancing ccessfully in the education of its students, and drawing to it youth from various parts of the country, who when they return to their native districts carry with them not only medical skill, but the enobling influence of the general education they have received. Assam has sent down six or eight of her youth for this purpose recently.

A new work is preparing in India, to be published in England, in four or six volumes royal octavo, to be entitled, " the Geography and Statistics of Asia, with special reference to India." It is to be furnished with suitable and correct maps-to be formed on the model of Humboldt, and to condense a great amount of information, practically important to the Missionary, the Merchant, and the Government Functionary. The Calcutta Christian Observer says, "We know that the work will be nducted not only with the highest scientific ability, but also with the soundest Christian wisdom."

A respectable and influential Hindoo of Calcutta, has lately published a work in defence of Hindoosm, endeavoring to answer the objections generally brought forward against it by the Christians. Futile as such an attempt must prove, it indicates that the native mind is not wholly at ease amidst its superstitions and idolatries.

Three years since, a society for the acquisition of general knowledge was formed in Calcutta by a number of young educated natives, most of them graduates and students of the Hindoo College .-They meet once a month. At each meeting one

Pastor of the native church in South Colings; and one of the first movers of native Female lings; and one of the first movers of native Female lings are desired, and to none but willing of the authors, rather than from the obliquity of the authors, rather than

interests of the government, and also : comprehensive view of the empire at large. It undertaken under the sanction of Lord Auckland and will reflect honor on his administr will be comprised in two octavo volumes

The first vessel from the Sardinian States e ed Calcutta in Nov. last, conveying a large ment of ornaments, &c., for alters of Cath churches, and a great variety of religious prints. The demand for them was immediate and ver-great. Crosses, Candlesticks and Bells, and a v iety of Italian marbles were among them Italian Agency house has been established, for reception and disposal of such mummeries among Catholic population of India. An appropr turn cargo for the Italian market, might be foun among the i-lols that adorn the temples of Brane and Vishnoo!

A Dispensary was established at Simlah in 1838 which is designed to afford medical relief to the sick, in and around the station-is eligibly situ and successful in its efforts to relieve distress. The Governor General is its patron, and it is supported minded. Heathenism may well be astonished ; find such institutions rising up in its midst.

A tract of 115 pages, entitled "a Narrative by a Christian convert, now in Calcutta with the Missionaries of the London Society. He was for merly a devoted Hindoo, who travelled as a Sur yassee to a number of the principal shrines of India It is addressed to natives for the purpose of disable sing them of their confidence in the merit of pil grimages, and the sanctity of their celebrated shrine of which fifteen are enumerated.

### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

CONNECTICUT .- A letter to the Editor of the Bos ton Recorder, dated New Haren, April 2, says "The religious interest continues here unabate The number of hopeful converts in all the church is between two and three hundred. At Danbu the work of the Lord has comme fifteen are rejoicing in hope. At Woodbridge, the are about thirty converts." Other letters state between 30 and 40 students in Yale College at supposed to have given their hearts to the Savi

MAINE .- The Revival in Edgecomb still contin MAISE.—The Revital in Edgecomb still optogressive. We have seen extracts from written in that town, March 19th, which rethe meetings as very frequent, and new conviction or hope are developed at every A somewhat extended list of names is persons hopefully converted among the friends and intimate acquaintances. And seem from the statements that very few the inhabitants are wholly destine of: the inhabitants are wholly destitute of the subject. It is a state of things we serious reflection of those churche bound in the bonds of a spiritual ap may be brought to the conclusion, that "it is as may be brought to the conclusion, that the seek the Lord, till he come and rain downing to seek the Lord, till he come and rain downing to seek the Lord, till he come and rain downing them."—Mirror.

Illinois.—Gratifying religious intelligen eaching us, says the Peoria (III) Register nany portions of our land. Several places to are visited at the present time with shot neavenly influence. A letter just receive Missouri reports revivals in West-Ely and I al. In the former place upwards of this ones, and in the latter, more than forty are no daymour, those who have greated from deed among those who have passed from life. The St. Louis Bulletin tells of an state of religious feeling in some of the cong-tions in that city.

New Hampshire .- Rev. Moses Kimball of Ho

ton, under date of March 23, says :'We yesterday received 18 to our church, 17 are in part the fruits of a reviving influe ed during the winter. It is worth to this church by profession within a litthan two years, 41 were baptized in infan py results in several respects, was a weekly p meeting of the church, on the afternoon of T day. This meeting has been well sustained

ing a goodly number of the church .- Journa VERMONT .- The Rev. N. Bishop, paster of church in Weathersfield Centre, Vt., in hi year's sermon, gave a history of the four r with which that church has been favored 1810. The following summary, which Mr. B. kindly furnished for our pages, strikingly exh. God's faithfulness to his corenant with believe parents, and the importance of early religious struction.

struction.
"The first revival enjoyed by this church
gan in the spring of 1810. As the fruits of gan in the spring of 1810. As the fruits or persons were added to the church, 44 of were heads of families, and, excepting a few the meridian of life. Fro were advanced, in the meridian of life. From best information which I can gain from the el members of the church, it appears that 48 of t Most of them were trained up in the States of sachusetts and Connecticut; and when they red from the places of their birth, and settled these hills and among these valleys, destitute to a great extent of the means of grace, they doubtless remembered by their pious parents. God, who keepeth covenant with his people,

God, who keepeth covenant with his people, heat their prayers, and, in accordance with his prome poured his Spirit upon their seed, and his blessi upon their offspring. The parents of these 4s, most or quite all, acknowledged the duty of infs baptism, and their children, it is believed, we generally baptized.

The second revival was in 1821. As its frui 95 were received to the church; 60 of whom we youths from 14 to 22 years of age, and the great part of them were the children of those heads families who united with the church in 1811. this church has ever held to infant baptism, the this church has ever held to infant bapti youth generally received baptism in their inf. One or both of the parents of all but 21 of thes

vere hopefully pious. In 1831, the church was again visited with a se

one or both of the parents were pious. In 1835, this church enjoyed another sea refreshing, and 100 were added to its con Of this number, 14 were from families neither of the parents were pious. Respec-parents of 11 others, I have not been able eaving at least 75, one or both of whose pl

In all these revivals, most of the parents r to were members of Congregational char of course believers in infant baptism above investigation was not entered in the value of this ordinance, though kingly exhibited, but to show the early religious instruction, -of training up to attend on the means of grace. This I since out of 345 persons added to by profession, all but sixty-seren were where one or both of the parents families where one or both of the parents hopefully pious."

We would add, that for two months parents in the second seco

church has again been favored with visitations of the Spirit. About 25 who bers of the Sabbath school the last lish or Bengalice language. A selection of these has been published, which does great credit to their authors.

The Bengal and Agra Gazetteer, now in course of publication in Calcutta, is a work of higher value, and greater importance, in the opinion of "the Friend of India," than any before published. It will 6.

ning light, that shine perfect day."-S. S.

Rev. Samuel A. Me informs us, that a ret that place for somethi yet solemn and impre

that place for somethir ret solemn and impres been quite a number that many others are the A very interesting results and the solemn and the

In the Pearl street In the Feart street of Mr. Rowland's, we lea on profession of their five five members, and churches, ten, in all the work of grace going time past, of which the ted on profession, are a

Springfield, Vt.—An in progress. Rev. Mr commenced in Novem commenced in Novem with unabated interest, while others are inquiresed. A deep and pervade the communit compelled to acknow Since the commencement have been received in church—the first fruits

### MONTHL At the Monthly Con

last Monday evening, Sandwich Island Missio

ing the rise and progress menced with a states though the commandm tions of God's word le sion of the heathen; y to be successful, must be ences of the Holy Spir united, fervent, and per pany the means. These illustrate by the facts w began with the little organized in the sance speaking, (and which he ne to send forth the He to the heathen.) That bosom the principles of in its hand, the sacred v age of 18,000 miles acrostotal darkness; and after months, gazed upon th volcanic mountains of Ha mitted to preach a ser theme, "The Isles shall prophecy is now regarde history, with regard to th had then already shake who were the actors in its decide. None is more o ted monarch, feeling his barriers which even th ced in the way of their break them down. But ness, pollution, degradati prevailed over the whole or mind was prepared for pel. After the delivery they coasted along the touched at the place when anchor, and made known message seemed like a di these dark-minded people or appreciate their moti lieve that men would solely for their good. The of the missionaries. The will not allow me to ha king had five wives. The

The missionaries endeav n acquiring useful knowl did not desire—it was not r did not desire—it was not re preaching of the gospel they They began to teach them written language. They is acquiring the elements of while they applied themse dy of the native language, years, they began to print gave them a little element ing, and writing ; and so ed, that they in a great m accustomed amusements, it shortly said that the mis their innocent amusements. related the manner in which aside her cards, and devote read. He followed up her progress of light in her mine ject of renewing grace, and and aliuded to her great i form, as long as she lived.

some time; but after eig

residing there for a year nothing should be done d

During this period, they gospel, and teaching the na They found great difficulty. hem understand that God ! one day in seven. At one to him and expostulated wit persuade him to wait till th The king replied, "I shall as 1 please !" He continwould sometimes listen; an instruction. But often he is intemperance. At one time midnight, for the purpose of dangers which surrounded his epent, and reform, imme I cannot-I am so wicked, diately. I am willing to re me five years. I have made God, that if he will give me be his servant. Then, if I a let him send me to the place his end shows the imminer pentance, for the purpose of f sin. He finished his cours the time he had set. This far ermon in the mouths of tho landers in favor of immediate

d with the multifari nt, and also a succinct yet empire at large. It is ion of Lord Auckland. his administration. tavo volumes.

Sardinian States enteraveying a large investfor alters of Catholic ety of religious prints.ediate and very eks and Bells, and a vaamong them. An een established, for the h mummeries among the ia. An appropriate re-market, might be found the temples of Brama

hed at Simlah in 1838, medical relief to the -is eligibly situated, to relieve distress. The tron, and it is supported well be astonished to up in its midst.

itled " a Narrative of en in Bengallee verse in Calcutta with the Society. He was fortravelled as a Sunipal shrines of India the purpose of disabue in the merit of pil ir celebrated shrines

### RELIGION.

the Editor of the Boslaren, April 2, says, re unabated ts in all the churches dred. At Danbury. menced-twelve or At Woodbridge, there er letters state that in Yale College are earts to the Saviou

ecomb still continu is given, o nong the writer's es. And it would very few indeed of tings worthy of the

ral places in Illiforty are nu from death unto ne of the congrega

says:—
our church, 17 by y received. ng influence enjoy-orthy of notice that ed in infancy: ndividuals received ithin a little m

strikingly exhibits ant with believing f early religious i

by this church, be As the fruits of it, 58 church, 44 of whom excepting a few who in of life. From the or both of the pally or hopefully pious, up in the States of Mas-and when they remov-irth, and settled upon valleys, destitute then of grace, they we rents of these red the duty of infant

1821. As its fruits, age, and the greater h in 1811. A infant baptism, these tism in their infancy all but 21 of these 95,

in visited with a seaadded to its number. ve been able to learn,

re pious. its communion. milies in which h of whose parents

the parents referred tional churches, and baptism. But the ntered into to show though it is here strive the importance of training up childrene. This I think, the tion do show most f the parents were

o months past this with the gracious 125 who were members of the heter all or any of the learned from have taken up with without having sintheir sins, and sub-leaus Christ, their sins, and sub-leaus Christ, their be like the

ing light, that shineth more and more unto the

nev Samuel A. McEwen, of Coventryville, N. Y.,

Rev. Samuel A. McEwen, of Corentryeille, N. Y., forms us, that a revival has been in progress at at place for something like a month, in a gradual at solemn and impressive manner, that there have en quite a number of hopeful conversions, and at many others are thoughtful.

A very interesting revival has been in progress Winchester, Scott co., Ill. A letter dated Jan. 1st, says, "this is the 31st day in succession, that he have been holding meetings with great interest. have had the happiness of seeing some of the orst infidels, for whom I have been praying for ears, converted to God. There have been about a honeful conversions."

peful conversions."
Centerfield, Ontario co. N. Y., there have been than thirty recently received into the Congre-al church. In Bristol, N. Y., also, about fifty recently united with the church. In both aces protracted meetings were held.

kerille, Livingston co., a meeting has been teld which resulted in the hopeful conver-

lately held which resulted in the noperal conver-sion of a considerable number.

A letter to the Congregational Journal, states that eighteen had been admitted to the church in *Hop-*kinton, N. J., as the fruit of the revival in that

are. In the Pearl street church, in this city, the Rev Rowland's, we learn that there were received profession of their faith, on last Sabbath, twenon profession that tall, of hist separation therefore members, and by certificate from other churches, ten, in all thirty-five. There has been a work of grace going on in that church for some time past, of which the above mentioned, who united on profession, are a part of the fruits.

Springheid, P.L.—An interesting revival is now in progress. Rev. Mr. Noble, writes us that "it commenced in November last, and still continues with unabated interest. Many are rejoicing in hope, while others are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. A deep and general seriousness seems to pervade the community—and even the copposer is compelled to acknowledge that "God is here." Since the commencement of the present year, 75 have been received into the communion of our church—the first fruits of this glorious harvest." Springfield, Vt.—An interesting revival is not annugress. Rev. Mr. Noble, writes us that " the commencement of the communion of our been received into the communion of our ch—the first fruits of this glorious harvest.

[N. Y. Erangdist.

### MONTHLY CONCERT.

At the Monthly Concert in Park Street Church, last Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Bingham of the Sandwich Island Mission, made a statement respectng the rise and progress of that mission. He commenced with a statement of the principle that, though the commandments, promises, and predictions of God's word lead us to expect the conversion of the heathen; yet we are not authorized to expect it without the use of means; and these means to be successful, must be accompanied by the influ nces of the Holy Spirit; hence the necessity of united, fervent, and persevering prayer, to accompany the means. These principles he proposed to illustrate by the facts which he should state. He organized in the sanctuary in which he was to send forth the Heralds of light and salvation the heathen.) That little church, carrying in its bosom the principles of the Gospel of Christ, and its hand, the sacred volume, embarked on a voyage of 18,000 miles across the ocean, to a region of tal darkness; and after a voyage of nearly six months, gazed upon the cloud-capped cliffs of the volcanic mountains of Hawaii. There he was pernitted to preach a sermon from the delightful theme, " The Isles shall wait for his law." That appecy is now regarded as faithful and inspired ory, with regard to the Sandwich Islands. God had then already shaken the deep foundations of dolatry. For what reason, in the minds of those who were the actors in its destruction, it is difficult to ecide. None is more obvious than that the dissipated monarch, feeling his passions restrained by the rriers which even the usages of idolatry plaed in the way of their indulgence, resolved to reak them down. But still, heathenism, darkss, pollution, degradation, disorder, and death, vailed over the whole nation. Not a single heart mind was prepared for the reception of the gos-After the delivery of the sermon alluded to. y coasted along the island, for some time, and ched at the place where the king resided, cast nchor, and made known their design. But their essage seemed like a dream or a fable. How could hese dark-minded people understand their object, appreciate their motives? How could they bethat men would come from a distant land, solely for their good. They doubted the sincerity the missionaries. The monarch said, "IfI allow these missionaries to dwell in my country, they will not allow me to have but one wife.' king had five wives. The prospect was dark, for some time; but after eight days, the privilege of siding there for a year was granted, provided

in acquiring useful knowledge; for religion they did not desire-it was not relished by them, and the preaching of the gospel they could not understand. They began to teach them to read: for they had no ten language. They induced a few to attempt equiring the elements of the English language; dy of the native language, so that in less than two years, they began to print books in it. They first gave them a little elementary book, containing speling, and writing; and so much were they interested, that they in a great measure abandoned their time to these more interesting pursuits; and it was thortly said that the missionaries had abolished their innocent amusements. To illustrate this, he elated the manner in which the attention of Kaiahumanu was arrested, when she immediately laid tside her cards, and devoted herself to learning to read. He followed up her history, and traced the progress of light in her mind, till she became a subet of renewing grace, and united with the church, and alluded to her great influence in favor of re-

nothing should be done detrimental to the govern-

on, as long as she lived. During this period, they labored at preaching the and teaching the natives Christian morality. a understand that God had a claim on them for le day in seven. At one time the king wished to dont some vessels on the Subbath. He went him and expostulated with him, endeavoring to isuade him to wait till the Sabbath was pas he king replied, "I shall act my pleasure. I shall and the vessels; I shall dance and amuse myself as "He continued to watch over him. He wald sometimes listen; and sometimes attend to Struction. But often he indulged in the grossest emperance. At one time, he followed him at midnight, for the purpose of warning him of the daagers which surrounded him. He entreated him to repent, and reform, immediately. He replied:—
it cannot — I am so wicked, I cannot repent immediately. I am willing to repent, if God will give me five years. I have made a compromise with God, that if he will give me five years, then I will he hasservant. Then, if I am right, well; if not, is this send shows the imminent danger of delaying relations on the place of destruction." But his send shows the imminent danger of delaying rejentance, for the purpose of enjoying the pleasures of sia. He finished his course in about two thirds of the time he had set. This fact has been a powerful temon in the mouths of thousands of Sandwich Ishaders in favor of immediate repentance aidaight, for the purpose of warning him of the

Mr. Bingham proceeded to describe the process ! by which the minds of the people were gradually prepared, and the truth made to bear upon them. The missionaries relied chiefly upon the power of the word of God; hence they set themselves to the work of translation; and as often as they finished, it was printed and circulated. This was eagerly read, and large portions committed to memory. At length, they published a little annual, containing 365 verses of continuous Scripture, arranged so as to give one verse for every day; and these were used in the Sabbath school, so that all were engaged on the same verse each day. This was much sought after.

Mr. Bingham now presented a copy of the Sandvich Islands Bible, printed and bound, in a beoming style, by the natives; from which he read a ortion of the nineteenth Psalm, Rev. Mr. Adams eading alternately the parallel passages; which roduced a deep sensation in the audience. After rayer, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. B. read some piees written by the natives in their own language, show the estimation in which they hold the saered volume, as well as their readiness at compos on. One of these was a paragraph from an ode addressed to the sacred volume, by one of the pupils of the Seminary. The translation which he gave is as follows:

O holy Bible! Glorious and distinguished treasure!

Distributed in this our country—

There is no other treasure like unto this sacred word—
It is an everlasting treasure for the people of God. Another was a poem composed by one of the idest of the people, a woman who had been a wife of one of the kings, at the time Cook visited the Islands. It was suggested, on a visit to one of the missionaries, on seeing a grape vine over the door, and shrubs and flowers in the yard, and speaks of Christ the true vine, and his people as the branches; and distinctly brings out the necessity of spiritual religion, and the cutting off of dead branches. as we could judge from a translation, it seem-So far ed full of the genuine spirit of poetry. These articles were read from a small semi-monthly periodical, about the size of the Youth's Companion, published four years at the Sandwich Islands, a large proportion of which was written by natives. They had been rendered to the mission by the American

Tract and Bible Societies. He proceeded to describe the means employed to enlighten the natives, which he said were the means of God's appointment, which he also trusted were accompanied by the united and fervent prayers of Christians in this land, and inquired what began with the little church which, in 1819, was less we could have expected, than a great and glorious Revival? Such a Revival they had seen. speaking, (and which he hoped might long contin-They had also seen the Sabbath more thoroughly sanctified than in any other Christian land. They trade was anticipated. had seen Christian marriage taking the place of the loose and confused state of things which existed before, and this institution protected by wholesome laws. They had seen temperance gaining a more decisive advantage than in any other country. When the chiefs, who were engaged in distilling and vending ardent spirits, came to regard Christianity, they ceased the traffic and caused the fires to be put out. When all had been put out, but those belonging to the king, his remained. The missionaries petitioned, and the chiefs and thousands of the people petitioned, and at length he yielded, and stopped his distillery. Thus the distilleries were all stopped, and a law passed prohibiting the importation of spirit, except in small quantimedicinal or mechanical purposes. It was supposed that temperance had gained a complete triumph, till, with grief, they saw the liquid fire forced upon them by a great and powerful nation. He believed, however, that the sacred volume would act as a most powerful barrier against intemperance, and that the distilleries would not be soon revived. And, said he, may we not hope that there is magnanimity enough in Christian lands not to send there their surplus ardent spirits, for the destruction

of those islands? The rights of the common people, he said, were becoming far better understood, and defined, and defended, than before Christianity was introduced. Wholesome laws had been passed, which were revised every year; and a faithful teacher, who receives his support from government, devotes himself to teaching their rulers moral and political science, and political economy. The children of the

chiefs, also, are in a Christian school. Many of the children, he said, give good evidence of piety; and to illustrate this, he read a deeply interesting letter he had received from a little boy, written in a pure and energetic style, and expressing the deepest conviction of sin, and full sation in the audience. The exercises were concluded with Heber's Missionary hymn, Mr. Bingham singing alternate stanzas in the Hawuiian lanwhile they applied themselves diligently to the stu- guage, with great effect; and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Jenks.

SEAMEN .- The health of the Rev. Mr. Diell, the Seaman's Chaplain at the Sandwich Islands having entirely failed, the Executive Committee of the American Seamen's Friend Society have engaged Mr. SAMUEL C. DANON, a member of the Senior Class at Andover Theological Seminary to take his

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.-The Steamer British Queen arrived at New York on Saturday night, bringing London papers to the 10th March. She was detained on her voyage by being compelled to put into Halifax to repair her paddle-wheels and obtain a supply of fuel.

The news brought by the Queen is not important, nor interesting, excepting that from China. We give below such intelligence as is of any inter-

CHINA.-The accounts from this quarter are more warlike than were anticipated. The following extracts from the London Times furnish the particulars ;-

The negociations up to the 18th of December,

The Admiral, with a considerable portion of the squadron, arrived on the 20th of November at Tongkoo. On the 21st Capt. Elliott proceeded in the Queen steamer towards the Bogue forts, in order to deliver a letter for Keshen.—A boat was sent off with a flag of truce flying, but it was fixed at by the Chinese from the forts. The boat returning and several shots were fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots was fixed and several shots was fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots was fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots was fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots was fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots was fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots was fixed at the steamer to grant and several shots at the steamer to grant and sev ed, and several shots were fired at the steamer, one of which struck her. Two shells were thrown into the fort from the steamer, which then rejoined

the squadron.

Capt. Elliott went subsequently to Macao, and by some secret means contrived to send the letter.

An apology was demanded for the insult to the fing of truce, which, after some delay, was assented to

An apology was demanded for the insult to the flag of truce, which, after some delay, was assented to by Keshen.

On the 26th of November preparations were made for an attack on the Bogue forts, as Keshen was suspected of producing unnecessary delay. He, however, made his public entry into Canton, having taken care to give previous notice of his arrival to the Admiral.

On the 29th Nov. the Admiral, on the ground of serious indisposition from palpitation of the heart, resigned the command of the expedition to the Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed for England on board the Volage.

The proceedings at Canton have since been strange.—Keshen, on the ground that the people were opposed to his going to communicate in person with the outside barbarians, is said to have declared he had no interview with them at Peiho, and sent two subordinate mandarins to confer with Captain Elliott. Some efforts were made to liberate Mr. Stanton, which were successful. Nothing is known of the other prisoners.

Threats are stated to have been used by the s known of the other prisoners.

Threats are stated to have been used by the

Commodore, whose nomination to the command has been hailed by all the British at Macao, that unless Keshen should begin the negociations in rehas been hailed by all the British at Macao, that unless Keshen should begin the negociations in reality, recourse would be had to hostilities. The 14th and 17th of December had been named as the days for attack, but on the 13th Capt. Elliott went to Macao, and told the merchants that the negociations were still open. Great anxiety is felt at Bombay about the results, for while some pretended that Keshen is sincere in his efforts to make peace, others denied the fact, and stated that hostilities would become imperative. A few days would decide.

ENGLAND.—The case of M'Leod continued to March, and increased considerably the commotion. Some of the papers comment in terms of strong disportion of which was written by natives. They approbation on the report. The matter was disture, he said, very fond of writing. He alluded, in cussed in Parliament on the 5th of March, and all arrest. this connection to the good influence of tracts, and though some of the speakers talked of war, yet the expressed his gratitude for the essential aid which prevalent voice is still for peace; and as far as can now be seen, there is no ground for believing that the differences with England will not be amicably adjusted. The London Times states that a squadron of ten ships had been ordered to the American coast, and that troops also had been ordered to Hal-

ifax. These, however, must be mere rumors. The intelligence of the suspension of the Bank the United States seems to have been unexpected in England. Shares fell in consequence of course. Yet no serious embarrassment or interruption of

### POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA .- Just as our paper was going to press, the Acadia arrived from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th March, 10 days later than the dates by the British Queen

The Acadia has brought 73 passengers. She has had a very rough passage, having experienced an almost darly succession of gales and adverse weath-She had exhausted her supply of coal when she arrived at Halifax.

The news by this arrival is of a pacific character. as regards the relations between England and this country. The McLeod affair, it is very manifest, was not regarded as likely to hazard the peace of the nations.

The intelligence from this country received in London on the 16th March by the Columbia was considered favorable to commercial interests, and had a consequent effect in the rise of funds.

Parliament had been occupied at the last dates in the discussion of the case of William Baines, who has been imprisoned several months for refusing to pay church-rates. A resolution, declaring that his imprisonment was a violation of his rights of con-science, and therefore impolitic, was lost, by a ma-jority of 5.

There is no news of any importance from the continent of Europe.

### DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

amunity was thrown into mourning Tuesday morning, by the deeply afflictive intelligence of the death of President HARRISON. Such an event had indeed been expected for two or three days, but on the whole it is a shock as sudden as it is severe. His disease was bilious pleurisy. The attack was severe, and in one single week numbered its victim with the dead. The President died whole. Eliphalet was warned out in due form, event, was issued on Sunday, by the Heads of De-

The People of the United States, overwhelmed,

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.

John Bell, Secretary of War.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. Francis Granger, Postmaster General.

The following particulars are communicated by etters from Washington :-

Thus, by an all-wise and mysterious Providence, have the hopes of this nation, which have in a remarkable degree been centered in a single individual, been suddenly cut off. What the political effect of this providence will be, it is not easy to determine. The moral effect should be to admonis us, in the most striking manner, that God has the destinies of nations in his hand, and orders all things according to the counsels of his own will.

A GREAT ROGUE.-It is particularly humiliating and painful to make record of wickedness in high places; but as chroniclers of passing events we have to state, that during the week past, an act of villainy of a startling character has been perpetrated in New York, which leads one to doubt whether confidence should ever be placed in men.-Charles F. Mitchell, of Lockport, N. Y. a Member of Congress, after spending some days at the Astor House, left the city for Philadelphia, on Wednes-The day previous to his leaving, he passed in Wall street several checks, purporting to be drawn by the Bank at Albion, N. Y., on the State Bank at Albany. They were made payable to "Hon. Chs. F. Mitchell, on order," and endorsed by him; and amounted to about 1400 dollars. On being sent to Albany they were discovered to be forgeries. On Wednesday, as it appears, the honorable gentlemen sold similar checks in Philadelphia to the amount of nearly 3,000 dollars. This baseness of conduct was followed up by as heartless a specimen of impudence, as can well be conceived of .-Mitchell wrote a letter for publication, to the Editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, in which he indulges in considerable self-glorification on acproduce some sensation. The report of Mr. Pickens count of former honesty, and political popularin our Congress, reached London on the 8th of ity, and without manifesting any compunctions of conscience, states that he shall elude justice at any rate, having provided himself with "a pair of contingent friends," to blow out his brains in case of

> rogue. At first, money to the amount of 20 dollars was taken; then eight pair of kid gloves; then a counterfeit bill, books, cigars, &c., part of which were marked, to entrap the thief. Constable Clapp watched several nights, without success, till on Sunday morning last, having left the office to go to breakfast, he found on his return, that the office had been entered by a false key, and that the interloper was then inside. He waited till he came out, and then made him his risoner. The name of this little rogue is George Douglas, said to be from New Tenne were not seriously injured. watched several nights, without success, till on little rogue is George Douglas, said to be from New

subsequent liberation in consequence of his bringing to light the stolen goods of Davis, Palmer, & Co. we gave an account in the last Recorder, has again been taken, and is now in jail. He was taken on complaint of Gilbert & Sons, but stands charged also with the robbery of D. P. & Co's store.

Judge Thatcher of the Municipal Court, in charging the Grand Jury on Monday, took occasion to animadvert somewhat severely on the course of Constable Clapp in liberating Williamson as he did at first. The Judge is right in the main, but circumstances may make two sides to the question.

pected that this subject would be allowed to sleep where the Mayor and Aldermen left it. A meeting was held on Saturday evening last, of those opposed to licensing dram-shops, which was well attended. Resolutions were adopted, disapproving the course pursued by the Mayor and Aldermen, in refusing to call a meeting of the citizens to test the popular wish on the subject. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions

A committee of twelve was chosen to endeavor to persuade the Mayor and Aldermen to review their decisions, and to hear argument on the subject.

MEETING. HOUSE QUARRET -A case of assault and battery, of a novel and amusing character, was recently tried at Court, in Danbury, Conn., the particulars of which are given in the Danbury Times. It seems that Hezekiah Prince and Eliphalet Lyon, both claimed the right to occupy a certain pew .-Eliphalet claimed only a portion, but Hezekiah, the but persisted nevertheless, in an occasional occuexpressing the deepest conviction of sin, and full of tender contrition, which produced a strong sensation in the audience. The exercises were coning, Hezekiah put a lock upon the pew, and when partments:—
City or Washington, April 4, 1841.
An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make the afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House in this city, the footth day of April, Anno Dominio, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning. let's wife, her three daughters, and other young Class at Andover Theological Seminary to take his place, and he will be sent out at the first convenient opportunity, probably in the course of a few months. The American Seamen's Friend Society is arising that his death was calmend resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the sire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts. Lyon being in it, having retained her seat, during the intermission. Mrs. Lyon seized the chain which Hezekiah held in his hand, and they commenced see-sawing across the door, and for some time maintained an equal struggle. Eliphalet and two of his daughters coming up however, they proceeded, by letters from Washington:—

"The long agony is over—the President of the United States is dead; he died at half past 12 o'clock. His disease took an unfavorable change last evening at 5 o'clock; his pulse becoming much depressed, with gangrenous discharges, after which time, no hope was entertained of his recovery.

In the course of the evening he became speechless. About this time he was asked by Dr. Hill if he was aware of his situation; he signified that he was. He then continued to sink very fast, up to the time he expired.

"a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," in tearing with it so much of his hand that he has since the use of his fingers. And so the lions carried the day; and the verdict of the Court was in their favor.

Effects of Lightning.—At New Canaan, Conn., Thomas Mead, a shoemaker, while sitting in his shop, was struck by lightning and badly hurt. The lightning came down the stove pipe, tearing it to "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together,"

he was aware of his situation; he signified that he was the then continued to sink very fast, up to the time he expired.

His death was perfectly easy, without pain or struggle, and no other indication of its immediate approach, except a slightly audible respiration, when he instantly died.

Exceeding and anxious interest was manifested by every one at the awful event, which it was supposed would soon happen, by the citizens and others. Thousands of persons called during the evening, to make their enquiries.

In Hallston, Agril 1, by Rev. Mi. Storrs, Mr. John L. Hunt, Bightning came down the stove pipe, tearing it to the fisher of his legs will have to be amputated in approach, except a slightly audible respiration, when he instantly died.

Exceeding and anxious interest was manifested by every one at the awful event, which it was supposed would soon happen, by the citizens and others. Thousands of persons called during the evening, to make their enquiries.

In the apartment where he lay, besides his medical and persons a later during the evening, to make their enquiries.

Blowing up.—Last week, a son of the Emeral less thanks and the capa half yound of gunpowder done up in a paper. He lightly and the president with great anxiety. The moment the President was in Heaven.

The event when announced, occasioned no little appraisable, particularly among the private family of the late President. This will be heart-rending in
The event when announced, occasioned no little anguish, particularly among the private family of the late President. This will be heart-rending in-

The Caledonia, which sailed on Thursday last for Liverpool, took 46 passengers, 13 of whom were for Halifax, and 33 for Liverpool. She also took 9300 letters, and 5000 packages of newspapers.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroud was put in operation 4 1-2 years ago. The nett profits have been 59 per cent, or over 13 per cent, per annum. The steamboat Arkansas was sunk on the 10th alt. on the Arkansas river. A total loss.

Paper is made in England of the pulp of Beet, fter the succharine matter is extracted for making

agar.

At the approaching extra session of Congress a iew speaker is of course to be chosen. The whigs saving the power, will of course elect one of their arty. Mr. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, is a The Methodist meeting house, at Akron, Ohio, was burnt down on the night of the 16th ult.

Between 30 and 40 persons were baptised on Sunday, the 20th ult., in New Haven harbor, by Elders Knapp and Teasdale, and nearly as many on the Sabbath previous.

According to the late census, Virginia has been almost at a stand for the last ten years. Her population, which now, amounts to 1,231,441, has increased but 20,038 since 1830. In the slave population, which is now 447,207, there has been a decrease of 22,517.

The duties received at the Custom-house of Liv-erpool, in the year 1840, amounted to no less than four millions seven hundred thousand pounds ster-The city debt of St. Louis is about half a million

One watch set right will do to try many by; and on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood. And the same may be said of the example we individu-

ally set to those around us. Dr. Johnson says to neglect at any time prepara ion for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege;— but to omit it in old age is to sleep at an attack.

The Southern freshet has caused great devasta-tion among the cattle. On one island in Oconee river, 709 were destroyed, and several persons have lost 100 head each.

Two ladies were arrested in Baltimore, on Thur Two tadies were arrested in Baltimore, on Thursday last, for shoplifting, or stealing from a dry goods store. The residence of one of them was searched, and goods of the best quality to the amount of \$000, discovered secreted in various parts of the house.—They were committed to prison.

A LITTLE ROOUE.—The law office of David S.
Greenough, in State street, having been entered several times within few weeks, and sundry thefts perpetrated, measures were taken to discover the

teen leagues. The Legislature of Ohio adjourned last Monday week, after a session of 114 days. The Ohio pa-pers complain of its being a very unprofitable ses-sion; and that the public interests have been gross-ly neglected.

Bittle rogue is George Douglas, said to be from New Brunswick, and only 19 years of age. He has been committed for trial.

The Robber, Williamson, of whose arrest and subsequent liberation in consequence of his bringing

The word were where on serious influence. The hunder shower experienced here on Friday night last, was felt severely at Haverhill, where the dwelling house of Mr. C. Webster, was struck by lightning, and somewhat damaged. A house in Chelsea was also struck.

There were two fires in New York on Saturday

There were two hres in New York on Saturda, morning last; one in 32d street, which consume eight or ten wooden buildings, including a dye house, weaving shop, &c., and 80 to 100 person all thrown out of employment in consequence:—another in the building called "almacks," or Con gress Hall, occupied as a dancing hall, which was injured to the amount of 5000 dollars.

A new marble building, intended for the General Post Office is in progress at Washington, the cost of which will exceed half a million of dollars.

The southern papers continue to speak of disasters and losses by the late freshets. The Savannah ters and losses by the late frachets. The Savannah Georgian says that the flood has carried away all the bridges on Crooked river in Camden county, and that Turtle river in Glynn county is over all the adjoining plantations. Mr. John Gigniliat's fields of corn and cotton are all under water, and the plantation of Mr. J. H. Couper, covered several feet. At Darien, all the plantations are overflowed. Deer have been seen in the Alamaha, borne down the stream by the rapid current, some of them dead.

dead.

Since the 1st of January, eighty-one vessels have been loaded with ice at Charlestown, destined chiefly to southern ports.

The suspension of the U. S. Bank, it is said, will affect the Indians on the Western frontier, nearly all their funds being in notes of that Bank.

This is an age of societies, verily. A Tree Society.

This is an age of societies, verily. A Tree Socie-ty has been formed in Morristown, N. J., every one who plants an ornamental tree being entitled to membership. membership.

The best map of the Rocky mountain region, extant, was constructed by Mrs. Spaiding, wife of the missionary to the Indians, the first white woman who ever encountered the perils of a journey from St. Louis to the shores of the Pacific.

NOTICES. DOUTRINGS LECTURES.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. HAGUE will deliver a Course of Lectures on Christ and Christianity, on Sunday evenings, at the Federal street Baptist Ch., the first to be given on Sunday evening next, on the following question; Wae was Christ?

Angrican Education Society.—The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at their Rooms in Boston, on Weenesday the 14th day of April, 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M. An Examining Committee of the Board will attend at the same place on Tuesday, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of Candidates who shall apply for the patronage of the Society.

By order of the Board,
Wx. Cognwell, Sec'ry.

The South Middlasez Conference of Churches will hold its next semi-annual meeting at Unionville, in Rev. Mr. Haven's Meeting house, on Tuesday and Wedseday, 20th and 21st of April next, commencing its session on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. The services of Conference auxiliary to the Soamen's Friend and Sabbath School Societies, will be attended on Tuesday P. M.,—and as sustiliary to the Bible and Foreign Mission Societies, on Wednesday, A. M.

D. BRIGHAM, Scribe of Conference.

Framingham, March 29th, 1841.

DEATHS.

In this city, April 2, Mrs. Mary, widow of Capt. Isaac Wharff, formerly of Gloucester, aged 88.—Mr. Josish Jones, 53. In Dorchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, 69. In Wilnington, April 2, Mrs. Mary B., wife of James Jaques, Eaq., 39. In Easton, March 2, Mrs. Rebecca, widow of the late Thomas Williams, 80. In Lowell, 2d of April, Mr. Daniel Pearson, formerly of In Lowell, 2d of April, Mr. Daniel Pearson, formerly of In Lowell, 2d of April, Mr. Daniel Pearson, formerly of In Lowell, 2d of April, Mrs. Balance, White Standard St

lef in the great doctrines of grace, as held by the piland by this Church for almost two centuries, and car-

JUVENILE BOARDING SCHOOL. JUVENILE BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS C. AVERY, proposes to open a Boarding School at
where children will be read from three to ten years of age.
Particular attention will be led to health, and to morni and
intellectual instruction. Term three to dollars per week, including Board, Clething, Rooks are dollars per week, including Board, Clething, Rooks are dollars per week, inin advance. As the number will be limited, early application
is desirable. Satisfactory, reference will be given.

April 9.

Abbott Femnle Seminary, Andover, Ms.

THE Spring Term of 11 weeks, commences April 18th.

TUTTON, \$5,00. Languages, \$2,00 each, Instruction on the Piano, \$10,00. Use of Instrument, \$2,00.

Boand in families \$1,75 to \$2,50. In Commons, not over \$1,25. Asthe direction and instruction of the pupils devolves upon Ms. T. D.P. STONE as Principal, Miss ARETHUNA HALL, as Preceptress, and upon four assistants in addition to the Teachers of Music and Drawing, the Trustees indulge the hope that this Institution will continue to merit the large and increasing patronage already secured.

In behalf of the Trustees, AMOS ABBOTT, Sec'ry, April 9.

Schlegel's Philosophy of History.

THE Philosophy of History, in a Course of Lectures, by Frederick Von Schlegel, with a Memoir of the Author, by James Burton Robinson. 9 vols. Just published; for sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

Al.

VALUABLE WORKS,—London Editions.

VALUABLE WORKS,—London Editions.

YOR Sale by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington street, Edwards' Works, complete Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. Bp. Burnet's History of His Own Times. Greenhill's Exposition of Ezekkel, 8vo. Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. Jenkyn's Exposition of James. 8vo. Manton's Exposition of James. 8vo. Thompson's Key to the Bible.

Enfield's Philosophy.
Leland's View of Deistical Writers.
Campbell's Systematic Theology, and Pastoral Character, 8vo.

vo.
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Hervey's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.
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Howe's Works. Magee on the Atonement, New Ed.
Faber on the Doctrine of the Election.
Hartley's Observations on Man.
Oxrond Bralls—Various sizes and styles of binding, with
d without charps.

April 9.

VALUABLE OLD BOOKS, ... For Sale Low. VALUABLE OLD BOOKS, --For Sale Low.

DAKER'S LIVY, 6 vols. 8vo. Lee's Observations on the
Writings of Thomas Jefferson, 8vo.
Prof. Frisble's Writings, edited by Prof. Norton, 8vo.
Life of Elbridge Gerry, by James T. Austin, 2 vols. 8vo.
How's Vindication of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 8vo.
Boswell's Johnson, Boston edition, 2 vols. 8vo. Peale's Notes
on Italy, 8vo. Select Fractical Theology of the seventeenth
century, edited by James Marsh, 2 vols. 8vo. Pishop Heber's
Sermons from England, 8vo. Life of Arthur Lee, by R. H.
Lee, 2 vols. 8vo. Prince's Chronology of New England, 8vo.
Huren's Politics of Ancient Greece, translated by George Bancroft, 8vo. Dr. Holmes' Life of Ezra Styles, 8vo. Marbois'
History of Louisiana, 8vo. Miguet's History of the French
Revolution, evo. Life and Times of Richard Baster, 2 vols.
8vo. Marsh's Theological Lectures, 8vo. Farmer's Register
of the First Settlers of New England, 8vo. Verplank's Evidences of Revealed Religion, 8vo. Muddle's Natural History
of Birds. Ermo. For sale by J. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

ROLLING RIDGE.,

OR the Book of the Four and Twenty Chapters. "The necessity, value, and virtue of labor upon earth, are as certain as all earthly objects are important."—[Hon. Levi Lincoln.]

"Among the many excellent books which have been published within a few weeks, and are well calculated for holiday tished within a few weeks, and are well calculated for holiday to the best which we have seen is Rolling Ridge.

"It is the best which we have seen is Rolling Ridge."

"The best which we have seen is Rolling Ridge." "Among the many excellent books which have been published within a few weeks, and are well calculated for holiday presents, one of the best which we have seen is Rolling Ridge. It is a tale, related in the most attractive style, designed to ilustrate, in an open and familiar manner, the comparative happiness of a life passed in rural scenes and employments, and in the practise of virtuous deeds, over that engaged in the scenes of high, fashionable dissipation, or in low and debasing vice. The author has happily succeeded in combining entertainment with moral and religious instruction." [Boston Mercantile Journal.]

Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Mashington street.

VALUABLE BOOKS,—Recently Published.

COMBE'S TOTE in the United States in 18-8.—40—

Gibson's Rambles in Europe in 1829—Miss Austin's Goethe—Str edition of Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible—Correspondence of William Wilberforce, by his Sons—Life of Coamodorce Oliver H. Perry—Miss Sedgwick's Sories for Young Persons—flistory of the Netherlands, by T. C. Grattan—Belli on the Hand—New edition of Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric—Life and Land of Burns—New edition of the Old Painters—Tempstation, by a Minister—Wilson's Sacra Privata—Guide to Self Knowledge, by T. H. Pons—Report of the Trial of William P. Darres, for the death of Andrew J. Davis, in St. Louis, in Jan., 1849—Canada in 1857—8, by General Thelier, 2 vois—For sale by SAYXTON's PERICE, 133 1.2 Washington street, Fublishiers and Booksellers.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Mass. S. S. Soirty, 13 Cornhill.

C. C. DEAN, AGENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFERING. Price 18 cents.

Being a brief memoir of two scholars in Mason street. Subath School, Boston, who died in August and September Subath School, Boston, who died in August and September memoirs were originally prepared and read in the hearing of the Saldath School to which the two persons to whom they refer, belonged; they are consequently dedicated to the members of the school. The names of the two individuals were Timotaly S. Cummings, and Elizabeth M. Akarman. The former had reached the age of twenty years; the other was somewhat younger. Both died happily, and both, no doubt, owed their conversion, under God, to the Sabbath School. The book is ornamented by a lithographic engraving of Miss Akarman.—pp. 63.

April 9.

Head Quarters for Hardware Goods. HERM QUARTERS for Introduce Goods, we have a control of the contro

NATH'L WATERMAN. NATH'L WATERMAN,
Tin Ware Manufacturer and Kitchen Furnisher,
83 & 85 Cornhill, and 6 Brattle streets.

TAMILIES, Hotels, Steam boats and Packet ships su

plied at short notice. SILKS AND SHAWLS.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

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IMPORTER OF FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS,

No. 224 Washington street, corner of Summer street,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public that he has received
in part, and with Stormer.

INFORMS his Found Stormer,

His Spring supply of New and Fashionable Articles.

It is his intention to have at all times a large assortment of
the most desirable Goods, and for this end no exertions or expense have been sparred.

He assures his patrons that they will always find at his
Storr, British Goods of the best manufacture, and (immediateity upon the arrival of each Packet) the most beautiful articles
for sale in Paris.

Store, British Goods of the Most beautiful affects by upon the arrival of each Packet) the most beautiful affects for sale in Paris.

20 Cases Silk Goods, of Brautiful Styles, have been manufactured expressly for him, all from Boiled Silk, and a large part of them measuring three fourths of a pard side, vit:

Gro de Cypress, Gro de Cypress, Gro de Cypress, Gro de Afriques, Bich Changeable Silks, Wolfer Parid Silks, Willey Plaid Silks, Splendid Figured Silks, Styles of Chinic and Shot Silks.

2 Cases Extern Rich Satix Striped Good be Messings and Royals, the most elegant article imported for Ladies' Dresses, and Pearl Shades; I case Blue Black of

Secieties, on Wednesday, A. M.

D. BRICHAM, Scribe of Conference.

Framingham, March 29th, 1841.

Mennox Association.—The Clergymen composing this Body are respectfully motified that their next meeting will be held at Rev. Mr. Foot's, Foxborough, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Medisoy, April 5, 1841.

Brockfield Association,
Brockfield Association,
Will meet, by regular appointment, at 8 cv. Mr. Track's, in Warren, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Southbridge, April 5, 1841.

MAR R I A G E S.

In this city, April 5, 1841.

MAR R I A G E S.

In this city, April 6, Mr. Aaron Breeden, to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Daniel Baird, Eq.; Mr. James Hendley, to Missarah E. Cobb—Mr. Jacob Bradley Burley, of Tulenborough, Paris Sarris Rich Sarris—Brish Populas.

Paris Enrolled Capes and Collars, irrimmed with Restrict White Sarris—Brish Populas.

Paris Sarris—Brish Populas.

Paris Colors for all the above Silks were sent with the same selected by a Poreigner.

MAR R I A G E S.

In this city, April 4, Mr. Aaron Breeden, to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Daniel Baird, Eq.; Mr. James Hendley, to Miss Sarris—Brish Populas.

Paris Enrolled For Sarris—Brish Populas.

Paris Enrolled For Sarris Parish Populas.

Paris Colors for all the above Silks were sent with the prevaint set of the prevain

MARRIAGES.

In this city, April 4, Mr. Aaron Breeden, to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Baniel Baird, Esq.; Mr. James Hendley, to Miss Sarah E. Cobb—Mi. Jacob Bradley Burley, of Tuthenborough, N. H., to Miss Ann Mais Whitney, of Newton, Mass. In Holliston, April 1, by Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. Johin L. Hont, to Miss Julin A. Fisk.

In Washington, March 29, at the residence of Dr. Lindsey, Rev. Foler Farker, B. D., of China, to Harriet Cobb Welster.

In Martleston, S. C., March 23, Mr. Joseph W. Hurrison, of Yew Bedford, to Miss Bliza A., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Meacher, of C.

DEATHS.

In this city, April 2, Mrs. Mary, widow of Capt. Isaac Wharff, formerly of Gionceater, aced 88—Mr. Josish Jones, 53.

Wharff, formerly of Gionceater, aced 88—Mr. Josish Jones, 53.

Wharff, formerly of Gionceater, aced 88—Mr. Josish Jones, 53.

Rich Cashberry, with variegated Borders, and Drab, Fawn, Street Grands Cartel Grounds.

### POETRY.

JOYS, OF THE REDEEMED. "If I ever reach heaven, what will probably be my thoughts on entering there?" S. D.

thought on entering there:

No one can tell the rapture and the song,
That first will fall from a redeemed tongue—
The joy, the ecstacy, the sweet surprise,
That then will burst upon immortal eyes.
The fetter'd mind then free to soar away,
Will freely range throughout eternal day;
The clouds and doubts that round it hung while he
Will in the light of heaven disannear.

The clouds and doubts that round it hung white Will in the light of heaven disappear.

O what will then first occupy its view, Where all will glorious be, and all be new?

Perhaps the first will be (when death is past,) Where an will be (when death is pass),

"And is it true that I am sav'd at last?

And is it true? No cloud of doubt, or fear?

Ah no! my heavenly vision is all clear—

No sin shall ever grieve my spirit more;—

I am above the reach of Satan's power."

"This shought the first—the second then may be, "Tis Jesus, 'yes, I see him on a throne of love,
He bled for me below—has brought me safe above;
Down at his feet I'll cast my glitt'ring, starry crown,
And worship with the blood-wash'd throng before
his throne."
D. F. Auhfield, Dec. 1840.

### EDUCATION.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL-LEGE EDUCATION.—NO. XIX.

School-keeping ubile in College.—If I have succeeded in showing that indigent young men of talent, who desire a public education, can obtain it, without keeping school while in college—that the schools might be kept as well, and would be lear to a contract the schools might be kept as well, and would be the the candous might be kept as well, and would be kept longer, by persons trained up for school-masters, in the academies and teachers' seminaries—that the experience which college-students gain, and the good which they do, might be as well gained and done by teaching before they enter college, or after they graduate—that going out to teach suspends their classical studies and defrauds them of a part of their education—that the systhem of a part of their education—that the sys-tem tends to depress and keep down the standard in our public seminaries, and that this depression is felt in the academies, in the common schools, in our national literature, and in all the learned professions;—then the way is prepared to bring the subject home, by earnest appeals to those who have it in their power to cure the evil, by removing the cause. But before proceeding any further, I wish to make a single remark. When I say that the standard of classical education is lowered and kept down by school teaching, I do not mean, that no advancement has been made, in not mean, that no advancement has been made, in spite of this adverse system, but that it is a counteracting force, which must, till it is removed. impede the growth and prosperity of the

merican Colleges.

And now, in view of the whole ground which we have gone over, my first appeal is to fathers. Many of you, I know, are so deeply impressed with the importance of giving your sons a complete and thorough education, that you would make great personal sacrifices, rather than take them off from their studies, for a single month. them off from their studies, for a single month. You are advancing them their patrimony; and you understand their interests and your own too well, to endanger the whole, by with-holding a small part. You may wish them to teach, perhaps, before they enter college, and earn something to begin with. Your own straitened circumstances may require it; but when they have once commenced their four years course, you will not have it broken in upon by school-teaching, if you can any how support them. And much less, you can any how support them. And much less. will you require them to go out and earn the mon-ney, which you can advance, with but little, if any inconvenience. This, however, is not the case with all fathers. Some who are abundantly able to pay every bill, and who expect to leave lands and money to their children, are so unwise and short-sighted, as to fall in with the popular sys-

snort-signted, as to fall in with the popular sys-tem, simply on the score of economy.

Economy! Here my friends you mistake the matter entirely. What is your object in making your sons scholars, instead of farmers, mechanics, or merchants? I six not then. merchants? Is it not that they may become as eful and respectable, as a good education can ake them? You are not in the habit of doing things by the halves yourselves; and you love to see every man master of his business, whatever it may be. Give us, you say, none of your half-taught mechanics, your half educated lawyers, doctors and ministers; we want shoe-makers and doctors and ministers; we want sone-makers and not cobblers—physicians and not quacks—lawyers and not petti-foggers. Very well; then carry out your principles. When you send your sons to college, keep them there all the time, if possible. Give them a chance to show what they can do; how high a standing they can take; for what wide subsers of usefulness they can qualify themselves. spheres of usefulness they can qualify themselves. If they will not study; if you find that instead of making the most of their literary advantages, they are getting into idle and dissipated habits, take them out of college; put them upon the farm, or send them into the mechanic's shop, or do better with them if you can—but do not, I beseech you, for the saving of a few dollars, interrupt and dis-

Go out to teach as little as possible. However great you may esteem the privilege now, you will, in looking back, regret it as long as you live. Wait in the dining hall, ring the bell, saw wood, make fires, light the lamps, take care of the recitation rooms, be satisfied with plain and cheap diet. It will make your pulse stronger, your head an intermediate station between the clergy and the lairy. Mait in the dining hall, ring the bell, saw wood, make fires, light the lamps, take care of the recitation rooms, be satisfied with plain and cheap diet. It will make your pulse stronger, your head clearer, and your hearts lighter. Take good care of your ward-robe. Get your hat now and then imped over instead of huving a new one. Brushed over instead of buying a new one. Brush a few months more of decent wear out of your last suit, for exercise. Ask the shoe maker for a neat suit, for exercise. Ask the shoe maker for a neat patch, now and then, as others do, who have a great deal more money than you have. Do anything that is lawful and reputable, rather than have your studies fall behind your class.

If you are fitting for college, and have little or nething laid up to exercise.

nothing laid up to meet expenses, and no friends nothing laid up to meet expenses, and no friends to rely upon, let us "reason together" for a few moments, before you proceed any further. What is your object in going to college? Is it to get a partial, or a thorough education—to snatch a few shallow draughts, or to drink deep at the fountain head? If the motive is to do good with your education, then of course you wish to do all the good you can; and you must allow me to say, that to this end, you want the uchole four years for hard study. I know you will admit that you need it: study. I know you will admit that you need it; study. I know you will admit that you need it; but then you will perhaps say, that poor young men must do as they can, and go out to teach while in college, as a matter of necessity. I have considered and disposed of this plea, already. Why not stay out a year or two longer, and earn the money? "The harvest you reply, is great and the laborers are few;" and you want to be in the field. This, I answer, is the very reason which is sometimes given for not going to college at all, or even to a Theological Seminary. Souls are perishing and there is no time to be lost, and so men rush into the field, without any preparation at all.

### For the Boston Recorder. EDUCATION.

Ma. WILLIS,—The present is a favorable time for discussing the various topics which pertain to the subject of education. Neither war nor the presidental election, nor the speculation mania, now agitate the public mind. Many causes operate to show the superior value of moral and intel-

lectual culture, and it is hoped that those who can suggest improvements in education, and in the structure of our literary institutions will favor the public with their thoughts. Mr. Williston is justified, as you remember, in the Recorder, in making his institution "mainly classical;" and it has been suggested by some whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that it would be well for him to make it exclusively classical.

The state of Massachusetts is abundantly supplied with academies; and no part of it better than the County of Hampshire. An institution is needed in the western part of the state, to prepare young men for college, which will elevate the results of the state of

is needed in the western part of the state, to pre-pare young men for college, which will elevate the standard of classical learning; it is well to in-quire whether a new institution will promote that object, unless it is exclusively classical. If it embraces a female department, and an English department, will it not lack that distinctiveness of character and singleness of purpose which are best calculated to inspire confidence and secure the best management and success. Other instituthe best management and success. Other institu-tions are needed in other departments of educa-tion. We need schools for scientific agriculture; tion. We need schools for scientific agriculture; and for instruction in the sciences in application to the mechanic arts. And why will not the enterprizing citizens of Lowell erect a school of the latter description, and relinquish the plan for a

medical college?

Such an institution would be appropriate to the location, and be materially assisted by the business which is there carried on. It would be ness which is there carried on. It would be a benefit to the country. When our mechanics and mill wrights are instructed in natural philosophy and geometry, and our dyers and calico printers in chemistry and natural history, we shall witness great improvements in the arts, and a happy elevation of character in the citizens. Without this knowledge their pursuits tend to make them sensual. With such knowledge there will be a hourst endeave to intellect.

edge, there will be a happy tendency to intellectu-al culture.

Such an institution will render labor reputable, beyond what it ever has been, and when we see the sons of New-England strongly inclined to shun laborious employments, formed as they have been to industry and thrift, we should do what been to industry and thrift, we should do what we can to bring them back to the sober habits of

### MISCELLANY.

ASCETICS, COENOBITES, MONKS, FRA-

TERNITIES. The ascetics of antiquity, and of the middle ages were essentially different in many respects. To the first class belong all those who sought a life the first class belong all those who sought a life of solitude for religious exercises, and private contemplation, and either alone, or in company with others, separated themselves from Christian society without wholly excluding themselves from the communion of the church. These constituted, therefore, a distinct class of the laity.

The origin of the ascetic manner of life dates back for beyond the Christian era. In Favore

The origin of the ascette manner of life dates back far beyond the Christian ers. In Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and India, there were at this early period ascetics, hermits, and recluses. The Therapeutics, of whom Philo and Josephus speak, were a religious fraternity, who in many respects had a striking influence in the subsequent formation of monastic establishments. Many of the Pythagorian institutes also bore a striking resemblance to the monastic rules of later date. Some again have compared them with those of the Nazarites and Rechabites of Scripture, respecting whom, Witsius and Less may be consulted. The prophet Elijah, the schools of the prophets, and John the Baptist, have also been considered as patterns of monastic life. But its high antiquity is sufficiently proved by Jerome.

As early as the second century, the foundations of monachism were laid in a vain admiration of the supposed virtues of fasting, solitude, and celibacy. Soon after the age of the apostles, bodily mortification, and a contemplative life, began to be regarded by many Christians as indications and very of extracellings, where weeks were a religious fraternity, who in many respects had a striking influence in the subscience in the subscience of the structure of thy thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the pateeral by seators of the topic of the thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the protone of the study, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the pateeral by seators of the topic of the thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the protone of the structure of the thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the thoughts, in the choice of a text, in the structure of the scored of the prophets, and in all illy communications with thy fellow men. There is an attempt to doe, and be something back far beyond the Christian era. In Egypt, Assyria, Persia, and India, there were at this ear-ly period ascetics, hermits, and recluses. The Therapeutics, of whom Philo and Josephus speak,

to be regarded by many Christians as indications and means of extraordinary piety. In the time of Cyprian and Tertullian, the "sacred virgins of the church," or the "canonical virgins," were recognized as a distinct class, and celibacy was extelled as a constitution of the church." Cognized as a distinct class, and century was ex-tolled as a species of super-eminent sanctity. Cyp. Ep. 62. al. 4, ad Pompon. Such supersu-tion with its permicious adjuncts and consequen-ces made rapid progress in the church. But many Greek and Latin writers concur in

ascribing the origin of Christian Anchorets and Monks to the third century. They are believed to have arisen first in Egypt. Among the founders of this sect, some of the most celebrated were Paulus, Antonius, Pachomius, Hilarion, and Atha-nasius. To these may be added Basil the Great, Ephraim the Syrian, the two Gregories, Epiphanius, Chrysostom, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome,

iffe had become common to all orders of men, not only in the eastern, but also in the western church; but it had not attained the celebrity which it afterwards acquired. Men of the highest distinction obtained indeed great renown from this manner of life; but as yet, they were far from enjoying equal privileges with the clergy. Neither were they reckoned among the laity. But they were accounted a distinct religious order, denominated Religious Cornection by this particle. with them if you can—but do not, I beseech you, for the saving of a few dollars, interrupt and discourage them when they are doing well, by breaking them off, and sending them out to keep school in term time. You owe it to them, you owe it to the public, to let them alone till they have finished their classical education. I could, as I have already remarked, give you names of fathers, were it expedient, who have just about defeated their whole object in sending their sons to college, by the contrary mistaken and short-sighted policy. My next appeal is, to young men themselves. If you are already in college do the best you can. Go out to teach as little as possible. However, and the clergy of the contrary, in all cloisters, there have ever been a certain class of lay-breth-rem, or lay-monks, monachi laici, who, without the college and course and any of the same blessed with the clergy. On the contrary, in all cloisters, there have ever been a certain class of lay-breth-rem, or lay-monks, monachi laici, who, without the college and course and moust be greater when the rest." But he did not live in this age of the tenth century, they were distinguished, both from the clergy and laity. From that period they began to be reckoned among the laity. But they were accounted a distinct religious order, or nicher, or more honorable, or know more than or richer, or more honorable, or know more than or richer, or more honorable, or richer, or more honorable with the clergy. About the same tresult matches. "Universalism does the same time and most or eleg

and the laity.

The following are the principal orders of the monks and the names by which they are distin-

1. ASCETICS. Originally the term was used by profane writers to denote the gladiators and athletae of the ancients. But in the fathers it denotes all those, of every age and condition, who devote themselves peculiarly to acts of piety, such as fasting, prayer, watchings, and the denial of sensual desires. There were also female ascet-

2. MONES, appropriately so called. Such as lived a sequestered life, taking no part in the ordinary pursuits of men, and retiring alone into desnary pursuits of men, and retiring alone into desert places, and solitary cells; or, in company, frequenting the wilderness and distant mountains.

These belonged exclusively to the laity, and were characterized chiefly by their deep seclusion from society, while the ascetics belonged either to the clergy or laity, and were distinguished particularly for their austerities. These monks were sometimes denominated. Competities, Solitaris, times denominated Coenobites, Solitarii, Solitares, etc.

3. ANCHORETS, Hermits. A distinction however is sometimes made between the two—anchorets denoting those who led a solitary life without establishing their residence in solitude, while hermits are those who inhabit the most desolate and inhospitable places, in solitary cells and

4. Coenobites, so called from their inhabiting one place in common, styled coenobium, and having all things common. They are also called

5. Grovagi. Strolling vagrants, whose lives were dishonored by the lowest sensuality, and the most shameless vices.

3. Secular Monks, Monachi Seculares; a class distinct from the lay brethren. These without renouncing marriage and the social relations, under the guidance of overseers of their choice, devoted themselves to various offices of piety. Thus constituted, they served as patterns for those religious fraternities or brotherhoods which first appeared in France, talk and Gorman in the public part of the proper of peared in France, Italy and Germany in the ninth century, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries became exceedingly numerous and powerful, and widely dispersed. All these fraternities occupied an intermediate rank between the laity, the monks, and the clergy.

Monastics of the female sex were not, at first,

accounted a distinct religious order. Nor is there mention of them as such so long as the ancient rule of the church remained in force, which posi-tively debarred women from ever conducting re-ligious worship, or assuming any of the offices of

Monasteries and numeries probably arose simultaneously. The first traces of the associations of women in a monastic life discover themselves in the fourth century. In this period they begin to be denominated monae, solae, riduae. Jerome was the first to call them Nonnae, Nuns. By some, this is understood to be the same as matron, or venerable widow. Others derive it from Novis a virgin. They are also called by many other names, such as Sanctimoniales, Virgines Dei, S. Christi, Ancillae Dei, Sorores celesiae, etc. But by whatever name they are known they are carefully to be distinguished from the ancient control of the Trustees, and the immediate hispectic of the readers. In these establishments the price of board per carefully deaconesses in the church of a corply na week will not exceed §1,50. Board may also be obtained in carefully to be distinguished from the ancient order of deaconesses in the church. As early as the fifth and sixth centuries, the office of deaconess ceased in the Western church. After this, many offices of charity which they were wont to perform to the poor and the sick, were discharged by the sisters of the church. For this purpose they formed themselves into various associations and corporations. Their influence was, in general corporations. al, very happy, and so powerful that they outlived the storms of political revolutions; and, to a great extent, still survive under various names and in different establishments.—Coleman's Christian Antiquities.

### A HINT TO MINISTERS.

GREATNESS AND GOODNESS.—Would you be a useful minister, strive rather to be good than great. Keep down great I, for he will be found a troublesome guest, and one that will throw an insurmountable barrier in the way of yourself, and your usefulness to the souls of your fellow-men. The

curred to me at once, that most of my sorrows and sufferings were occasioned by an unwilling-ness to be the nothing which I am, and by conse-quout struggles to be something. I saw if I would but cease struggling, and consent to be any thing, or nothing, just as God pleases, I might be happy: or nothing, just as God pieases, I might be happy; you will think it strange that I mention this as a new discovery. In one sense, it was not new—I have known it for years. But I now saw it in a new light. My heart saw it, and consented to it; and I am comparatively happy. My dear brother if you can give up all desire to be great, and feel heartily willing to be nothing, you will be happy teo."

will be profitable to thyself, if heartily consented to, and practised? It was a lovely truit in thy Saviour, that "he went about doing good." Let then your highest aim be, to imitate him who liv-In the fourth and fifth centuries the monastic life had become common to all orders of men, not good rather than great.—Mess. of G. R. Church.

# NOTES FROM MY SCRAP BOOK.

RADICALISM .- Procrustes was the father of this science; and it is a wonder that its supporters have not erected a monument to his memory. For there is no reason in the world, according to the principles of Radicalism, that one should be taller,

DEISM .- Radicalism, which levels all law and all conditions—and Universalism which denies to law its penalty, and offers ultimate immunity to grossest offenders, are, in fact, the legitimate uits of *Deism*, which proceeds upon the assumpton, that a revelation of the divine will is both nnecessary and inexpedient. That a creature of unnecessary and nexpedient. That a creature of yesterday, who knows comparatively nothing of himself, or of the world which he inhabits, or of the laws of his being, should take upon himself to decide upon matters which belong exclusively to the prerogatives of God, argues at least, a want of modesty, and a proper attention to existing facts. Contrast the condition of man without a revelation, with his condition where the Bible is achieved as the rule of faith and practice, and knowledged as the rule of faith and practice, and one argument at least is presented which should satisfy any rational mind that the position which

Deism assumes, is untenable.

There are many other isms which are engrafted upon the same stock and produce the same fruit. Instance that which substitutes penance and purgatory for the remission of sin as taught in the Gospel-which shuts out the light, and commits the keeping of the conscience to frail and erring man—and makes saints instead of Christ the in-tercessors with God, and offers homage to relics and images—and then inquire what better is it than a kind of christened deism which arrogates to itself the power of modelling the revelation of God in accordance with tradition, for the purpose of keeping the Priesthood in power, and of making every one else subject to its authority. To think and act in obedience to the dictates of another's and act in obedience to the dictates of another's judgment and conscience, rather than his own, is the liberty which Roman Catholicity allows to its votaries. The priest requires this of the people—the Bishop of the Priest—the Cardinal of the Bishop—and the Pope of the Cardinal, not withstanding the plain testimony of God is diametrically opposed to this assumed dictation. But this is not the liberty wherewith Christ has made his people free.

LAICUS.

PRIDE.—That which first overcame man, is the ast thing he overcomes.—Augustine.

UXBRIDGE FEMALE SEMINARY.

In behalf of the Trustees, Uzbridge, April 2, 1841. William C. Capron, Sec'ry.

BRADFORD SEMINARY. "WHE First Summer Term at this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 28, and continue twelve weeks. The scholars will receive instruction in all the various bran-ches of an English and Classical education. Familiar lec-tures will be given to those Young Gentlemen who are pre-paring to be Teachers. Such assistance will be procured, as the number of scholars may require. A few Young Gentle-men can be accommodated with board in the family of the Teacher.

Terrors \$5,00 per quarter, to be paid in advance. Board in good families on reasonable terms. good families on reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Principal.

Bradford, April 2, 1841. 4w.

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is established in one of the most health and delightful villages in New England, about thirty seven miles north of Boston. It is under the direction of a board of Trustees, and is endowed with funds sufficiently

of her class, and we small characteristics and the populs.

Parents may be assured that particular attention will be given to the moral as well as intellectual improvement of their daughters. The Teachers will reside in the principal boarding houses with the scholars, that they may exercise a due survivors them. ders. The state of the state of

By order of the Trustees, EDWARD L. PARKER, President.

Clock.
TRIMS.—For English studies alone,
and Languages,
g 12 59

REFERENCES.—Rev. Wm. Cogwell, D. D., Rev. H. Winslow; Rev. Wm. Hague, George B. Doane, M. D., Prof. Lowell
Mason; Mosse Grant, Goo. W. Crocket, Julius A. Palmer,
John S. Sleeper, and T. R. Marvin, Esq. Uf. April 2. WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,

Norton, March 26, 1841.

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Table Next Torn of this Academy will commence on Tuesday, April 13, and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study, embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English Education, with the Latin and French languages, Music, Drawing, Paintong, Was Flowers and Newdlework. The Boarding house, affirding accommodations to all pupils from abroad, is under the supervision of the Principal, whose design is not merely to instruct them in the branches of a literary education, but to superintend, with parental fleetcom, the formation of their entire character. The Principal has the aid of two or three associate teachers, as the number of pupils demands. An deduction for absence, or leaving be-TREMS.—For Board, washing, fuel, lights, &c., \$2,00 per kern, week. For thirties in the English branches, \$6,00 per term. For Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, each \$4,50 per term. Was Flewers, \$2,55 per course. Musse, \$6,00 per quarter, of twenty four lessons. Use of Piano, \$2,00 per Quarter. For twenty four lessons. Use of Piano, \$2,00 per Quarter. For twenty four lessons. Use of Piano, \$2,00 per Quarter. For the property of the property of

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence Wednesday the 21st day of April next, under the struction of the present Principal, Miss Hassan Briotham, sisted by her sister, Mass Mania C. Briotham. The Term's

navance, and no deduction is made for absence, at the commenement or close, or during any part of the term; except in
tases of protracted sickness. They are as follows.
English Branches, \$4,50 per qr.
Latin and Greek,
Prench,
Music,
Board will be furnished in private families, at prices varyng from \$1,50 to \$2,00 per week.
In behalf of the Directors,
In behalf of the Directors,
Westbore' March 12, 1841.

Gw.

MIE Summer Term of this Institution will commow EDINESDAY, April 21st.

Turrios—In the common English Branches, including Yoral Music, by an experienced teacher, per twelve weeks, \$4.00 guages, each, sing and Painting, Writing,
Music, for 12 lessons and use of Piano,
Twenty-four lessons do, rd, including washing, per week, addition to the foregoing courses of Ir

cts.
The able Board of Instruction now in this Seminary, will Continue.

This Seminary is pleasantly situated in Townsend, West Village, Mass, on the stage route from Boston and Lowell, to Koene, N. H.

Village, Mass., on the stage route from Boston and Lowell, to Keenee, N. H.

The Seminary building is large and convenient. It is furnished with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, a Reading Room, and a collection of Minerals, Fossils, &c.

The Trustess and friends of this institution aim to render it, in every respect, a School of the first order, and a delightful reset for Young Laddes who wish to receive a thorough and finished do Young Laddes who wish to receive a thorough and finished for Young Laddes who wish to receive a thorough and finished for Young Laddes who wish to receive a thorough and finished do, Fot. 24.

A. G. Stick New, Y., See'ry,
References—Rev. Dr., Sharp, Rev. E. Thresher, Rev.
William Hague, S. G. Shipley, Esq., Win, Beals, Esq., Boston, Rev.
Thos. Whittemore, and Joel Giles, Esq. Cambridge; Calleb Parker, Esq. Rowbury; Rev. L. Porter, and Rev. Mr. Ballard, Lowell.

# BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE Next Term in this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, April 18th, to continue reception of Young Ladies, April 18th, to continue twenty-favowers, the second of three weeks, commencing July 4th, under the institution of the term therefore, the certain of a commodition seddice has been differed superior accommodations for more than a hundred pupils. This will be opened with appropriate public exercises, April 15.

Terriors, including woral music, \$6,00 per quarter.
Latin, \$1,00, French, \$2, and Piano, \$10 per quarter.
A Preparatory Department will also be opened at the same time, the object of which is to prepare misses to enter the higher Department. In addition to their regular studies, attention will be just be plain and ornamental needle work, and wood music. Tuition, \$3,00 per quarter.

Beard, including washing and lights, \$2 per week. Tuition to be paid in advance.

In behalf of the Trustees, GEORGE COGSWELL.

Bradford, Mass. March 5, 1841. 6w.

English Boarding School in Chester, N. H.

English Boarding School in Chester, N. H.

Forty-fire miles from Boston, Mass.

This Spring and Summer Term will commence April 1st.

Trans. Toilton \$4,00 per 12 weeks. Board, including lights, washing, and small repairs on clothes, \$4,55 pr. week. Books furnished if desired. The requirements, restraints and privileges in the family are intended to be such as a parent should provide for his own children. The arrangement for each boy to entitivate a plat of ground, and the opportunity to witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as here-tofors. The Subscriber grateful for the past, solicits the patronage of Farents and Guardians, who wish to place children between the ages of 7 and 12) from home for training and included in the place of a place of the properties of The Spring and Summer Term will commence April 1st.
Trans. Tollion \$4,00 per 12 weeks. Board, including lights, washing, and small repairs on clothes, \$4,58 pr. week.
Books furnished if desired. The requirements, restraints and probability are intended to be such as a parent for a complete and general assortment of ground, and transgement for a complete in the form continue as he can bey to cultivate a plat of ground, and transgement for witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he complete and general assortment of washing, and 54, 78, 4 and 5 4 bl/ched states and by to cultivate a plat of ground, and the farm continue as he witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as he content in the farm continue as he content in the farm continue as he content in the content of the particular operations of the farm continue as he content in the state of the particular operations of the farm continue as he content in the leasth of the conte

UNIVERSALISM AS IT IS;

OR, Text Book of Modern Universalism in America. By
Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield.
Coxtisx.—Primity Universalism—Prevailing Croed of
Universalism—Final Happiness of all Mankind—Penalty of
Sim—Denth not the Fruit of Sim—Man has
No Immortal Soul. No Escape from Punishment—Is in its own
Punishment. No such thing as Punishment—Dental of the
Atonement—Christ's Sufferings No Peculiar—Denth of the
Trimity—God's Favor Never Lost—This Life No Probation—
Faith not Necessary—New Birth—Resurrection State—Day
of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
dinances—Fruits of Universalism—Fraits not Never Lost—This Life No Probation—
Faith not Necessary—New Birth—Resurrection State—Day
of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
dinances—Fruits of Universalism—Learning of Universalism—Fruits of New State—Day
of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
dinances—Fruits of Universalism—Learning of Universalism—Fruits on the State—Day
of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
dinances—Fruits of Universalism—Learning of Universalism—Resurrection State—Day
of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
dinances—Fruits of Universalism—Heading of Universalism—Fruits on the State—Day
of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
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of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
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of Judgment—Devil and His Angels—Christians have No or
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March 26.

Jone Buttons, &c.

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Sweet Marjorum.
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Thyme.
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Sweet Marjorum.
Squared on Spould.

Squared on Spould.

The Bounder And Heads.
Squared on Spould.

The Bounder And Heads.
Squared on Spould.

The Bounder Dend Heads.
Squared on Spould.

The Bounder Dend Heads

Charalestown Female Seminary.

THE Next Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, and continue lis weeks. Tutton as usual. Board in the Seminary Boarding House at cost—from \$1,40 to \$1,75 per week, including washing and lights. Application for Rooms should be made soon, as they are generally all engaged before the commencement of the term. Board in Private Families \$2,00—and some have been confortably accommodated for base. Lectures on Anntomy, Physiology, and the means of preserving health to be continued. Application may be made at No. 13 Austin St., or to the Subscriber, by letter or otherwise, No. 51 Main street.

\*\*Charlestonn\*\*, March 19, 18:11. 5w—\*\*

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies. THE Summer Term of this Institution, will commence on the Second Wednesday of May next, and will continue for twenty-two weeks. A Circular, giving further informa-tion, will be furnished, on application to

Greenfield, Mass. March 19, 1841. 5w.

a change in my liabits of reading a lad of the latest three professions. See that the latest three professions are considered to the second of the latest three professions and the latest three professions and the latest three latest three latest three latest three latest three latest latest three latest lates CHRISTIAN UNIO.

Pastor of the Federal street Church, Boston.

Nevertheless, whereunto we have already attained, let us waik by the same rule, let us the mind the same thing. "Hillippians, III. XIV.

Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington, Silver, Lincoln, Silver,

April 2.

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TRUE CHARITY.

TRUE CHARITY

TRUE Charity a Check to Pauperism. By Wm. Hague,
Pastor of the Federal street Church, Boston.

Blessed is he who considereth the poor, "—Psalms, XLLL,
Published for the Howard Benevolent Society, by GOULD,
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Volumes of American Tract Society, For sale at their Depository, No. 22 Cornhill.

LL these treatises are sold separately in various binding and 21 of them also uniformly bound and lettered in the control of the control o

and 21 of them also y Library—60 in the Christian Library. EVANGELIC AL FAMILY LIBRARY,

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410. March 12.

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B. Subscriber would call the attention of his friends and the public in general to the sphendid stock of Goods the he has recently opened, as he thinks it comprises the est assument of goods he has ever been able to offer. The fills wing are a few goods opened within ten days. Laser Tolard Mouslins,

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Super mouslin de Laines,

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1 more Rich Chine Silks, 3.9 per yard, Case Piad Silks, 3.9 per yard, 1 striped, 3 yd, 4.6 %, Alexandra Foult de Loies, Alexandra Foult de Loies, Alexandra Foult de Loies, Alexandra Foult de Loies, Alexandra Foult de Black Silk, at airces varying from 62-19 to 81,75.
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will, let us not be mispower of acting on the power of acting on the certain mode, viz. by the But a moment's reflection essentially different—diffin kind—from the agence ration. When men act notives, they avail thems xisting between their w e judge from our know what these relations ange the relations alreadil and other objects, s motive which was no solutely destitute of the at awaken the love in e does not present new changing the charact ose objects to become

the will, is in its relat

NO. 16 .--

RELIG

THE HOLY S REGENERATIO

Having considered the

ose manifestations in hich the existence as

at it is a change in the idix or root of the ma

thence it spre

sweetening one of ly agent capable of vine Being in whose evident that the Holy

igh the whole man

ion, the desire of pl pever performed one single are of pleasing God. "thoughts," says David of cording to the Hebrew id thoughts. The Holy Spir in the disposition of the v they are as powerfully at they were formerly repel formerly no motive at all, comes incomparably the can be presented: so stron into insignificance by the s which most affright human A similar change takes the soul to Christ. He or comeliness is now esteen to thousand, and the one similar change takes.

on thousand, and the one a presence is life, and without varisome and disgusting.

de doul is united to Chr him, partakes of his fullne Paul means something when not I but Christ liveth in me now live in the flesh, I live God."

The regenerate soul also sons to Christians, for his life sons to Christians, for his life. ons to Christians, for his 1 felt to subsist occur just owerfully does the soul just nd itself attracted toward

and itself attracted towards evived like precious deliveral It would be easy to spec stations of the change effor the change is universal, coject with which the man has a unnecessary. Enough that the change deserves to be like present the change deserves to be a constant. tween the two kinds of memark that even as God complete, in his organic reathed into his nostrils the preparatory works of ten of, may be regarded as ody into which the life is eathed. As in Adam eath had pervaded him es not beat; nerv d arteries which do o not perceive. But lo!

CARDINA 1. The institution of the

arm, living, sentient bein

christ himself,—to the apo e Roman bishop Evarist s, Boniface, III, and other at cardinals, presbyters, at istory about the sixth and the were however not itine that officers for conducting the weather of he deacons and presbyter ore this name, who composition of the place. e bishop of the place. T rred upon the suffragan bi un, and others in the im out any other rights, onnected appropriately wit 2. The import of the term the ninth century, and onth, by Nicolaus II., who, e election of the Roman binted his seven suffraga the pope's ecclesiastical tuted them the only le ction of the pope. To the cardinal bishops of the chals of the Lateran churc This is the important perfect foundation was laid archy of the church in rehy of the church mae rgy and of the secular pow been noticed so particul-importance requires. T have overlooked the fact the and, Gregory VII, in the the following extract the following extract the following extract the p design of Hildebran the prosecuted with many pe wholly within the pale event the interference, in he influence and arbitrary easure of the council which passure of the council whi peror a right of so long of d never been called in que be regarded as the maste tue, or rather of Hildebra cession which disguised to

was expressed as follows-